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Memoria Technica:

OR, A *a. 4740.*
NEW METHOD
OF
ARTIFICIAL MEMORY,

Applied to and exemplified in
CHRONOLOGY, || GEOGRAPHY,
HISTORY, || ASTRONOMY,

A L S O

*Jewish, Grecian and Roman Coins, Weights
and Measures, &c.*

With TABLES proper to the respective Sciences;
and Memorial Lines adapted to each TABLE.

By **RICHARD GREY, D.D.** *K*

Rector of Hinton in Northamptonshire.

*Hæc, dum incipias, gravia sunt, dumque ignores; ubi cog-
noris, facilia. Ter. Heaut.*

Frustra docemur, si quicquid audimus præterfluat. Quint.

The SECOND EDITION Corrected and Improv'd.

L O N D O N,

Printed for CHARLES KING in *Westminster-Hall*; and sold by
A. BETTESWORTH and C. HITCH in *Paternoster-Row*, and
F. CLAY without *Temple-Bar*. 1732.

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With TABLES proper to the respective Sciences;
and Memorial Lines referred to each TABLE.

RICHARD D.D.
Rector of St. Mary in Northampton.

Printed in London, by J. Streater, at the Sign of the Gun, in St. Dunstons Church-yard.

The Second Edition Corrected and Improved.

Printed for CHARLES KILBY in Westminster-Hall; and sold by
A. BENTLEY and G. HITCH in St. Dunstons Church-yard; and
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The P R E F A C E.



I may be proper to acquaint the Reader with what Improvements have been made in this new Edition. In the Tables of the Patriarchs and ancient Kings, Care has been taken to signify, with the utmost Brevity the relation which every Person bore to his immediate Predecessor. In the Geographical Part, besides the adding of many remarkable Places both in ancient and present Geography, the Memorial Lines, for the general and particular Divisions, have many of them been form'd anew, with particular Regard to the Situation of the respective Kingdoms, Provinces or Countries, into which those Divisions have been made; so that every Line is in some Measure the Epitome of a Map. The Tables of antient Coins, Weights and Measures have been carefully reviewed, and very much augmented; and Decimal Tables subjoyn'd, of great Use for the more speedy and exact Reduction of them. There is likewise added an Index of the Historical, Chronological and Geographical Words; of the Usefulness of which I have given an Account in its proper Place. Besides these there are several Alterations and Additions of less Moment, interspersed throughout the whole; such as either my own Experience or the Judgment of my Friends had suggested to me, in order to render the Design more useful. I shall not trouble the Reader with the Reasons of them, which, if he compares the two Editions, he will very probably find out himself: Nor do I think it necessary to apologize for having made them, since it could not be expected that an Invention of this kind should be so perfect at first, as not to be capable

THE PREFACE.

capable of being considerably improved. And I was the more willing to bestow some Care and Pains upon it, and to give it what Improvement I was able, in Return for the favourable Reception it has met with from the Publick, beyond what was expected by my self or others. An Art of Memory has by many been looked upon as a thing either in it self impracticable, or, at least, in the common Methods of it, useles and trifling. And I was sensible that the following Method would lie under the additional Disadvantage of a whimsical and out of the way Appearance: Besides that the seeming Difficulty of it at first Sight would, I foresaw, deter many from so much as attempting to make themselves Masters of it. Notwithstanding these Discouragements, it has had the good Fortune to give some Satisfaction, and to meet with some Success; and will, I hope, continue to be look'd upon as an useful Help to those who delight in Reading, and would retain what they read with Faithfulness and Accuracy, particularly in such Points wherein their Memories are most likely to fail them.

The Objections which have been made to it from the Difficulty of remembring the Memorial Lines would most effectually be removed by habituating young Minds to them betimes, by the frequent transcribing and Repetition of them. The Technical Words would by this Means become natural and familiar, and of no small Advantage to them in the Course of their future Studies; they would be easily received and long retain'd. But I shall say no more upon this Point, having already touch'd upon it in the Introduction; to which also I refer the Reader for what might further be expected by way of Preface.

THE



THE INTRODUCTION.

 IS a general Complaint amongst Men of Reading, and to many a Discouragement from it, that they find themselves not able to *Retain* what they read with any Certainty or Exactness. And in no Part of Literature is there greater Room for this Complaint than in *History*: To the studying of which with Pleasure and Improvement, as nothing contributes more, so nothing has been thought more difficult to be *retain'd*, than a distinct and accurate Knowledge of *Chronology* and *Geography*. Upon this Account several Attempts have been made to remedy, in some Measure, the Defects of the Memory, by Chronological and Geographical Tables, Cuts and Maps, and by reducing the principal Parts of *History* to certain *Epocha's* or *Æra's*, so disposed and contrived, as may be most likely to
a affect

affect the Imagination, and make the deeper Impression upon the Mind. Thus Mr. *Hearne* in his *Ductor Historicus*, has reduced the whole Compass of Chronology to thirteen Grand Epochs, all beginning with the Letter C. Mr. *Prideaux*, in his *Introduction to History*, has made Use of the Number Seven, throughout his whole Book; “not out of Affectation (as he tells us) but Experience, as most easy for the Memory;” with others of the like Nature, which serve at least to shew that the Memory wants Assistance, and that small Helps are better than none. But of all the Inventions made Use of for this End, none has been found to contribute more to the Assistance of the Memory than that of *Technical Verses*; both as they generally contain a great deal in a little Compass, and also because being once learn’d, they are seldom or never forgot. For the Truth of which I may venture to appeal to the weakest Memories, whether they have not to the last found themselves in Possession of that ever memorable Line:

Barbara Celarent Darii Ferio Baralipon.

Of this Nature is the following Method; the Design of which is not to make the Memory better, but Things more easy to be remember’d; so that by the Help of it an ordinary, or even a weak Memory, shall be able to retain what the strongest and most extraordinary

dinary Memory could not retain without it. For as he, who first contriv'd to assist the Eye with a Telescope, did not by that pretend to give Sight to the Blind, or make any Alteration in the Eye it self; but only to bring the Objects nearer, that they might be view'd more accurately and distinctly; so neither is it pretended * by this Art to teach those to remember every Thing, who never could remember any Thing; or to make Men in an Instant skilful in Sciences, which before they were utterly unacquainted with, but only to enable them to retain, with *Certainty* and *Exactness*, what they have already a general and competent Knowledge of: that they may not be oblig'd upon every Occasion to have fresh Recourse to their Books or Maps, or be under the tiresome Necessity of reading the same Things again and again, still forgetting them as fast as they read them.

To those who may object, of what Use is it to be thus exact, and content themselves with an imperfect and confused Remembrance of what they read, it might be answer'd, that such as think it of no Use, need not, as I presume they will not, trouble themselves

* Hæc ars tota habet hanc vim non ut totum aliquid, cujus in ingeniis nostris pars nulla sit, pariat & procreet, verum ut ea, quæ sunt orta jam in nobis & procreata, educat atque confirmet. *Cic. de Orat. Lib. II. Edit. C. Steph. p. 182.*

about it; this being design'd for the Benefit of those only, who think it is of Use; and who, even at the Expence of a little Pains, would remember if they could: But besides this, I believe it will be agreed on all Hands, that, to instance in History only, a Man who *has* an exact Notion of Time and Place, finds incomparably more Pleasure, and makes a speedier Progress in that Study, than he who *has not*.

I shall here beg Leave to transcribe a Passage from Mr. ADDISON's *Dialogues, upon the Usefulness of Antient Medals*: "There is
 " one Advantage, says *Eugenius*, that seems
 " to me *very considerable*, which is the great
 " Help to Memory one finds in Medals:
 " For my own Part I am very much embarrassed in the Names and Ranks of the several *Roman* Emperors, and find it difficult to recollect upon Occasion the different Parts of their History; but your
 " Medallists, upon the first naming of an
 " Emperor, will immediately tell you his
 " Age, Family and Life. To remember
 " where he enters in the Succession, they
 " only consider in what Part of the Cabinet he lies, and by running over in their
 " Thoughts such a particular Drawer, will
 " give you an Account of all the remarkable
 " Parts of his Reign."

If this be such a *considerable Advantage* in Medals, I hope it will be allow'd that the following Method is of some Use, since by
 it

it a Man may be enabled to remember when any Emperor from *Julius Cæsar* to *Constantine* began his Reign, and that as readily as you can name him, by the Help of no more than *six Memorial Lines*. The like he may do with the same Ease and Readiness by the Kings of *England*, and so proportionably for any other Part of Sacred or Profane History. For, how impracticable soever it may seem at first View, I have Reason to believe, that any Reader of a common Capacity may, by a regular Proceeding, and ordinary Application, be able readily and exactly to answer *most*, if not *all* the Questions that can be proposed from the following Tables.

The Manner in which I would advise him to proceed (after having premised that he must not be too hasty at first, but make himself * Master of one Thing before he proceeds to another, beginning with such Particulars as he has most Occasion or Inclination to retain) is this. First let him learn to *explain* the several *Memorial Lines*, according to the Method hereafter to be laid down, by consulting the Tables to which they belong. 2. This done, let him by looking upon the Tables learn to make

* Assumendus Usus paulatim, ut pauca primum completamur Animo quæ reddi fideliter possint: mox per incrementa tam modica ut onerari se labor ille non sentiat, augenda usu & exercitatione multa continenda est, quæ quidem maxima ex parte memoria constat. *Quintil. Lib. X. Edit. Gifs. Ox. p. 534.*

make out the Lines; and 3. Let him charge his Memory with them, by *frequent Repetition*. By this Means the Words will become *familiar*, how harsh and uncouth soever they may appear at first; and he will find it as easy to know the Diameter, Distance, and Magnitude of any Planet; the particular Time or Age of any remarkable Person or Thing; the Longitude and Latitude of any Place, and the like, as it is to remember their *Names*: The whole Art being in Effect nothing more than this; *To make such a Change in the Ending of the Name of a Place, Person, Planet, Coin, &c. without altering the Beginning of it, as shall readily suggest the Thing sought, at the same Time that the Beginning of the Word, being preserved, shall be a leading or prompting Syllable to the Ending of it so changed.*

I would willingly here let the Reader a little more into my Meaning, which he may not otherwise so readily apprehend, lest he should think there is more Difficulty in the Matter than there really is. I would ask him then if he thinks he could remember to call CYRUS, *Cyruts*; or ALEXANDER the Great, *A-léxita*; or JULIUS Cæsar, *Julios Cæsar*; or MAHOMET, *Mahomaudd*; if he can but do this, he has nothing else to do (when he is once Master of the general Key, and knows what Letters of the Alphabet stand for what Figures) in Order to remember, without any Possibility of being mistaken, that the Years in which *Cyrus, Alexander, and Julius Cæsar,*
founded

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founded their respective Monarchies, were as follow :

	<i>Bef. Christ.</i>
CYRUS [<i>Cyruts</i>]	536
ALEXANDER [<i>Alexita</i>]	331
JULIUS CÆSAR [<i>Julios</i>]	46

And that the *Mabometan* Æra, or Flight of *Mabomet*, was *A. D.* 622. In like Manner for Geography; does he think he could remember to call *MADRID* *Madroy-t* or *JERUSALEM* *Jeruta-ts*, or *BLENHEIM* *Blenhebar*, or *THESSALY* *Thefsjan*? This is all that is requir'd to remember that the Degree of Latitude of *Madrid* is about 40, and the * Longitude about 3. The Latitude of *Jerusalem* about 31, and the Longitude 36; that *Blenheim* is in *Bavaria*, and that what was the antient *Thefsaly* is the present *Janna*. Thus the Reader will observe, that all that he has to do, is for one Word to remember another, which only † varies from it a little in the *Termination*. And to make even this easier to be remember'd,

* The Reader is presumed to be so far acquainted with Geography, as to be able to tell which is Eastern and which is Western Longitude, when he is inform'd that the first Meridian is fix'd at *London*.

† In many Words the Variation is very small; as *K. John K. Jann*, *Inachus Inakus*, *SOLON Solun*, *HERODOTUS Herodofus*, *PLATO Platok*, *TRAJAN Trajank*, *CLEOPATRA Cleopatla*, *GORDIAN Imp. Gordin*, the Battle of *MARATHON Marathonz*, *ATTILA Attifla*, *CROESUS Cræfufe*, *AUSTIN Austins*, &c. Those which appear more difficult will be full as easy, when familiarized by Use.

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ber'd, the *Technical* Words are thrown into the Form of common *Latin* Verse, or at least of something like it. For as there was no Necessity to confine my self to any Rules of *Quantity* or *Position*, I hope I need make no Apology for the Liberty I have taken in having, without Regard to either, and perhaps now and then without so much as a Regard to the just Number of Feet, only placed the Words in such Order as to make them run most easily off the Tongue, and succeed each other in the most natural Manner. But this by the Way for the Reader's Encouragement.

In the mean Time, till he can repeat the *Memorial Lines*, and to those who are not willing to give themselves any Trouble at all in charging their *Memory* with them, the *Tables* themselves will not be without their Use: Of which it may be expected that I should give some Account.

For the Chronology and History I have chiefly consulted * Archbishop *Usher's* Annals, *Marshall's* Chronological Tables, *Petavius's* *Rationarium*, Mr. *Hearne's* *Ductor Historicus*, and Bishop *Beverege's* *Institutiones Chronologicæ*. The Succession of the *Assyrian* and *Babylonian* Monarchs, the Kings of *Persia*, *Media*, *Syria*,
Egypt,

* It may be some Satisfaction to the Reader, to know that Mr. *Bedford* (as he tells us in the *Preface* to his *Scripture Chronology*) never differs from Dr. *Prideaux*; and even from the Creation of the World to the Destruction of *Jerusalem*, never above five Years from Archbishop *Usher*; the late Bishop of *Worcester*, or Mr. *Marshall*.

Egypt, &c. is taken from Dr. *Prideaux's* Chronological Tables at the End of his *Connection*; the Times of the Flourishing of the Fathers, Hereticks, Councils, &c. from Dr. *Cave's* *Historia Literaria*. The Roman Emperors, and the Time of the Writing of the Canonical Books of the New Testament from Mr. *Eaehard's* Roman and Ecclesiastical Histories. The Legatin and Provincial Constitutions from the Bishop of London's *Codex Juris Ecclesiastici*. The Astronomical Calculations are from Dr. *Derham's* Astro-Theology. I have also added Mr. *Whiston's* from his Theory of the Earth. In the Geographical Part my chief Guide has been Dr. *Wells's* Treatise of ancient and present Geography, whose Maps may be consulted by the Learner. For the Coins, Weights and Measures I have chiefly been obliged to Dr. *Arbutnot's* Book and Tables, not without consulting Bishop *Cumberland*, Dr. *Bernard* and Bishop *Hooper*, and other Writers upon that Subject, of whom I have made what use I thought convenient. If any prefer other Authors, who differ from these, they may easily apply the Art to their favourite Author, by a Change of the Words according to the Method laid down. And indeed when the Reader is perfectly Master of it, he would do well to form Words for his own Use, which perhaps he will sooner remember than those which I had form'd for mine; my Design being rather to give a Specimen of what might be done by it, than a Set of *Compleat* Tables in the respective Sciences.

b

Sciences. If some think I have been deficient in leaving out what they think worthy of remembering, others perhaps will think I have been too Full. To both these I answer, that I impose no Task upon my Readers, nor desire to prevent their own Improvements; they may add what they please, and pass by what they please. Nor do I think it at all necessary that they should be able to answer *every* Particular in the following Tables; only this I may venture to affirm, that if they once charge their Memory with them, they will find them no Burden, and that 'tis not only practicable, but easie to be done.

'Tis not to be expected that Gentlemen, who have gone through the Course of their Studies, will trouble themselves to begin again anew, and go regularly through the *whole*: But it is submitted to those who have the Education of young Students in the Universities and publick Schools, whether it would not be of some Service towards facilitating the Progress of their Pupils and Scholars in useful Knowledge, to have them early and thoroughly acquainted with this small Treatise. 'Tis the Advice of *Quintilian*, that Boys should be used to repeat, as fast as possible, harsh and crabbed Words and Verses, purposely made difficult, in order to give them a more full and articulate Pronunciation. His Words are these: * *Non alienum fuerit exigere*

* *Inst. Orat. Edit. Gibson. Oxon, p. 12.*

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exigere ab his ætatibus, quo sit absolutius os & expressior sermo, ut nomina quædam versusque affectatæ difficultatis, ex pluribus asperrime coëuntibus inter se syllabis catenatos & veluti confragosos, quam citatissime volvant. The frequent Repetition of the following *Memorial Lines* would certainly answer *this End*, and at the same Time a *much better*; and if I might also recommend, as he does, the *Writing* of them too, in order to make the deeper Impression, it would doubtless have a good Effect, and Boys would be *treasuring up Learning* even before they were aware of it. † *Illud non pœnitebit curasse cum Scribere nomina puer (quemadmodum moris est) cœperit, ne hanc operam in vocabulis vulgaribus & forte occurrentibus perdat. Protinus enim potest Interpretationem linguæ secretioris quam Græci γλώσσας vocant, dum aliud agitur, ediscere, & inter prima Elementa consequi rem postea proprium tempus desideraturam.* It may be sufficient to have just hinted these Things to those whose more immediate Province it is, and who are best qualified to judge what Methods may most effectually contribute to the Improvement of those under their Care.

From the Account I have given of it, the Reader will observe, that the Method here proposed is perfectly different from that of

† Ibid.

Simonides the Cean, so * famous among the Antients for being the first Inventer of an Art of Memory, † of whom both *Tully* and *Quintilian* speak with Respect, and of whose Method of || *Places* and *Images* (i. e. of having a Repo-

* Σιμωνίδης ὁ Λεωντῆσις, ὁ Κεῖς, ὁ ΤΟ ΜΝΗΜΟΝΙΚΟΝ ΕΥΡΩΝ, ἐνέκτισεν ἀδύνητον διδάσκων, καὶ αἱ εἰρηεῖς ἐσάδηνσαν Ἀεμωδία καὶ Ἀεισομένης, ἔτη Η Η. — *Marm. Arund. I. l. 70.*

De Simonide hoc vide *Joannem Tzetzem*, *Chiliade I. cap. 24.* Ubi victorias reportasse ait quinquaginta sex. Consule etiam *Valerium Maximum*, *Lib. IV. cap. 7.*

† Non sum tantò ego, inquit, ingenio quanto Themistocles fuit ut Oblivionis artem quam Memoriam malim; gratiamque habeo Simonidi illi Ceio quem primam ferunt artem memoriam protulisse. *Cic. de Orat. Lib. 2.*

|| Constat Artificiosa memoria locis & imaginibus, &c. *Cicero ad Herennium*, *Lib. III. Edit. Car. Steph. p. 30.*

Loca discunt quam maxime spatiosa, multa varietate signata, domum forte magnam, & in multos diductam recessus. In ea quicquid notabile est animo diligenter affigitur, ut sine eunctatione ac mora partes ejus omnes cogitatio possit percurrere.

— Tum quæ scripserunt, vel cogitatione complectuntur, & alio signo quo moneantur, notant. Quod esse vel ex re tota potest, ut de navigatione, militia: vel ex verbo aliquo. Nam etiam excidentes, unius admonitione verbi in memoriam reponuntur; sit autem signum navigationis, ut anchora; militiae, ut aliquid ex armis. Hæc itaque digerunt: primum sensum vel locum vestibulo quasi assignant, secundum atrio, tum impluvia circumdeunt, nec cubiculis modo aut exedris, sed stratis etiam similibusque per ordinem committunt. Hoc facto, cum est repetenda memoria, incipiunt ab initio loca hæc recensere, & quod cuique crediderunt, reposcunt, & eorum imagine admonentur, &c. *Quint. Inst. Orat. Lib. XI. Edit. Gifs. 561.*

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Repository of Ideas, a large House or the like, divided into several Apartments, in each of which you are to place in Order a symbolical Representation of the Things which you would remember) they have given us a very full and particular Account, as also of the Occasion which first gave Rise to it. What Improvements have been made of this Method by some modern Authors, or in what Manner, or with what Success others have set up to teach privately the Art of Memory, I am altogether ignorant. Having found my own Method sufficient for my self, I had no Inclination to look after any other. What Use it may be of to the Publick must be left to Experience. The Novelty of it may perhaps recommend it to the Inquisitive and Curious; and I desire nothing more than that into whose Hands soever it may fall, he would not be prejudiced against it upon the Account of its *seeming Difficulty*, before he has made *Trial* of it, being inclined to think that to any one, who is at all acquainted with it, it will be found to be so far from being *really* difficult, that nothing can be more easy, or more obvious. The Representation of Numbers by Letters of the Alphabet hath been a Thing in Practice, more or less, almost in every Language. The only Thing wanting was to make that Representation further useful, by substituting Vowels as well as Consonants for the numerical Figures, in such Manner and Proportion, that any Number

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ber might be form'd into a Word capable of being articulately pronounced, and consequently more perfectly remember'd. Amongst the *Jews* indeed, of whose Alphabet the Vowels are no Part, it was a Practice, not only to abbreviate Sentences and Names of many Words, by putting together the Initial Letters of those Words, and making out of them an * *Artificial Word* to express the whole; but also to make use of *Natural Words*, to represent Numbers, when they could meet with such as happen'd to answer the Number which they wanted to express. We have several Pieces of Ingenuity of this Kind in the Frontispieces of their Bibles, where they give us the *Year* of the Edition in some Word or Sentence of Scripture, the Letters of which according to their numerical Value make up the Date. † I have subjoyn'd some of them
for

* As *Rambam* for R-abbi M-osés B-en M-aimon; *Ralbag* for R-abbi L-evi B-en G-erson; *Maccabees*, from the Abbreviation of the Words in the Standard of *Judas Maccabæus*, M-i Camoka B-aelim J-ehovah, i. e. *who is like unto thee amongst the Gods O Lord*. Vide *Prideaux Connect. Part II. Book 3.* Of this Nature is what the Reader will meet with in the Beginning of the Geographical Part of this Method, pag. 56, &c.

† Sed non omittendum est, Judæos in librorum præcipue titulis, ad annum quo impressi sunt indigitandum, literas numerales alio atque quem tradimus ordine Collocare. Enimvero vocem unam vel plures, easque vel seorsim, vel in Sententia aliqua Biblica comprehensas excogitant, quarum literæ utut dispositæ numerum propositum valeant. Ex gr.
In

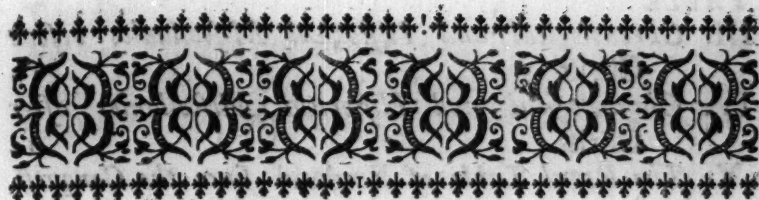
for the Entertainment of the Learned Reader from Bishop *Beverege's Arithmetice Chronologica*. And indeed I am not certain whether I owe not to Observations of this Kind the first Hint of this Method, which I have carried so far, and which doubtless, like all other Inventions, is still capable of further Improvements.

What is added of the Miscellany Kind, is a small Part of what I had drawn up for my own Use, and shews how easily this Art may be

In Bibliis sacris a Josepho Athia Amstelodami editis, tria occurrunt frontispicia, unum ad Pentateuchum, ad Prophetas alterum, tertium ad Hagiographa. Primum impressum dicitur *שנת לשני עש ספר מהיר לפק* Anno computi minoris *lingua mea est stylus scribæ prompti. Ps. xlv.* Ubi voces *עש ספר* ut virgulis superne notatæ annum indigitant quo Pentateuchus impressus fuit. Quotus autem fuit annus computi Judaici minoris statim inveniatur, si omnes vocum istarum literæ una cum numerico earum valore ita disponantur *ע 70 ט 9 ס 60 פ 80 ר 200. 419.* Ergo annus erat 419 juxta computum Judæorum minorem, de quo videtis Chronologicis nostras Institutiones. Sic & Prophetæ impressi dicuntur *בשנת משא גי חזן לפק* Anno *Onus vallis visionis* computi minoris, *Is. xxii.* Ubi literæ *גי חזן משא* valent 420. Frontispicium autem ad *כתובים* sive Hagiographa impressum est Anno *באתבע כתובים* scripta Digito Dei, ubi primæ duæ literæ vocis *כתובים* annum eundem 420 significant. Nam *ת* valet 400, & *ב* 20. Hunc etiam in modum Talmud Basileæ impressum dicitur *שנת פרות שלח לעמו* Anno *redemptionem misit populo suo. Ps. cxi.* Ubi literæ vocis *שלח* valent 338. Denique Seder Tephilloth Hispaniensis sive Judæorum Hispanorum liturgia ingeniosissime impressa dicitur *שנת הוצא*. Hoc Anno, *i. e.* Anno 413, quem literæ *הוצא* indigitant. *Lib. I. c. 6.*

be applied to almost every Part of Learning. If upon the whole this Attempt shall be found to contribute to the more speedy Attainment of useful Knowledge, and to give Men of Reading, instead of an imperfect and confused Remembrance of what they read, a satisfactory Certainty and Exactness, as I cannot think, the little Time I have spent upon it ill bestow'd in Respect of my own Improvement, so I shall be glad that it proves of as much Benefit to others as I have found it to my self.





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C O N T E N T S.



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of this Method* Page 1



S E C T. II.

*The Application of this Art to Chrono-
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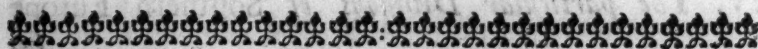
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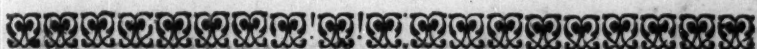
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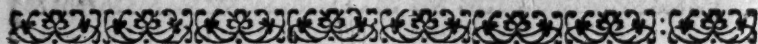
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Memoria

ERRATA.

PAGE 47. lin. penult. r. *Priscillian*. Page 76. l. 27.
for *East* read *West*. P. 117. for *Oe9* read *Oey*. P. 135.
l. 16. dele *the*. P. 137. the seventh and ninth Tables are
misplaced; read therefore for *Jewish* Cubit, *Grecian* Foot;
and for *Grecian* Foot, *Jewish* Cubit.



Memoria Technica :
O R, A
NEW METHOD
O F
Artificial Memory.



S E C T. I.



HE principal Part of this Method is briefly
this ; To remember any thing in History,
Chronology, Geography, &c. a Word is
form'd, the Beginning whereof being the
first Syllable or Syllables of the Thing
sought, does, by frequent Repetition, of Course draw
after it the latter Part, which is so contriv'd as to
B give

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give the Answer. Thus, in History, the Deluge happened in the Year before *Christ* two Thousand three Hundred forty eight; this is signified by the Word *Deletok*: *Del* standing for *DELuge*, and *etok* for 2348. In Astronomy, the Diameter of the Sun (*Solis* Diameter) is eight Hundred twenty two Thousand one Hundred and forty eight *English* Miles; this is signified by *Soldi-ked-âfei*, *Soldi* standing for the Diameter of the Sun, *ked-âfei*, for 822,148; and so of the rest, as will be shewn more fully in the proper Place. How these Words come to signify these Things, or contribute to the Remembling them is now to be shewn.

The first Thing to be done is to learn exactly the following Series of Vowels and Consonants, which are to represent the numerical Figures, so as to be able, at Pleasure, to form a *Technical* Word, which shall stand for any Number, or to resolve a Word already form'd into the Number which it stands for.

<i>a</i>	<i>e</i>	<i>i</i>	<i>o</i>	<i>u</i>	<i>au</i>	<i>oi</i>	<i>ei</i>	<i>ou</i>	<i>y</i>
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0
<i>b</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>t</i>	<i>f</i>	<i>l</i>	<i>s</i>	<i>p</i>	<i>k</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>z</i>

Here *a* and *b* stand for 1, *e* and *d* for 2, *i* and *t* for 3, and so on.

These Letters are assign'd Arbitrarily to the respective Figures, and may very easily be remember'd. The first five Vowels in order naturally represent 1, 2, 3, 4, 5. The Diphthong *au*, being composed of *a* 1 and *u* 5 stands for 6; *oi* for 7, being composed of *o* 4 and *i* 3; *ou* for 9, being composed of *o* 4 and *u* 5. The Diphthong *ei* will easily be remember'd for eight, being the Initials of the Word. In like Manner for the *Consonants*, where the Initials could conveniently be retain'd, they are made use of to signify the Number, as *t* for three, *f* for four,

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s for six, and *n* for nine. The rest were assign'd without any particular Reason, unless that possibly *p* may be more easily remembred for 7 or Septem, *k* for 8 or *iKra*, *d* for 2 or *duo*, *b* for 1, as being the first Consonant, and *l* for 5, being the Roman Letter for 50, than any others that could have been put in their Places.

The Reasons here given, as trifling as they are, may contribute to make the Series more readily remembred; and if there was no Reason at all assign'd, I believe it will be granted that the Representation of nine or ten numerical Figures by so many Letters of the Alphabet, can be no great Burthen to the Memory.

The Series therefore being perfectly learn'd, let the Reader proceed to exercise himself in the Formation and Resolution of Words in this manner.

10	325	381	1921	1491	1012	536	7967
<i>ax</i>	<i>tel</i>	<i>teib</i>	<i>aneb</i>	<i>afna</i>	<i>bybe</i>	<i>uts</i>	<i>poufei</i>

431	553	680	&c.
<i>fib</i>	<i>lut</i>	<i>seiz</i>	&c.

And as in Numeration of larger Sums, 'tis usual to point the Figures at their proper Periods of Thousands, Millions, Billions, &c. for the more easy Reading of them, as 172.102,795 one Hundred seventy two Millions, one Hundred two Thousand, seven Hundred ninety five; so, in forming a Word for a Number consisting of many Figures, the Syllables may be so conveniently divided, as exactly to answer the End of Pointing. Thus in the Instance before us, which is the Diameter of the Orbit of the Earth in *English* Miles: The *Technical* Word is *Dorbterboid-axe-poul*; the Beginning of the Word *Dorbter*, standing for the Diameter of the Orbit of the

Earth, (D-iameter ORBITÆ TERRÆ) and the remaining Part of it *boïd-axe-poul* for the Number 172.102,795.

N. B. Always remember that the Diphthongs are to be consider'd but as *one Letter*, or rather, as representing only *one Figure*. Note also, that *y* is to be pronounced as *w*, for the more easily distinguishing it from *i*, as *fyd* = 602, pronounce *fwid*, *typ* = 307 pronounce *twip*.

The Reader will observe that the same Date or Number may be signified by different Words, according as Vowels or Consonants are made Choice of, to represent the Figures, or to begin the Words with, as

325 *tel*, or *idu*, 154 *buf*, or *blo*, or *alf*, or *alo*.
93.451 *ni-ola*, or *out-fub*, or *ni-fla*, or *out-olb*, &c.

This Variety gives great Room for Choice, in the Formation of Words, of such Terminations as by their *Uncommonness* are most likely to be remembered, or by any *accidental Relation* or *Allusion* they may have to the Thing sought. Thus the Year of the World in which *Æneas* is supposed to have settled in *Italy* is 2824; but as this may be expressed either by *ekef* or *deido*, I chuse rather to joyn *deido* to *Æneas*, and make the Technical Word *Ænedeido* than *Ænekef*, for a Reason which I think is obvious. Thus King *John* began his Reign *A. D.* 199. (one Thousand being understood to be added, as I shall shew hereafter;) but as this may be express'd by *anou*, or *boun*, or *ann*, I make Choice of the last, for then 'tis but calling him *Jann* instead of *John*, and you have the Time almost in his Name. Thus *Inachus* King of *Argos* began his Reign in the Year before *Christ* 1856; with a very small Variation in the Spelling, 'tis his Name *Inakus* †. But this by the Way.

To

* More Instances of this kind, see in the *Introduction*, p. ix.

To go on with our Art; 'tis further to be observ'd, that *z* and *y* being made use of to represent the Cypher, where many Cyphers meet together, as in 1000, 1000000, &c. instead of a Repetition of *azyzyzy*, which could neither be easily pronounced nor remember'd, *g* stands for Hundred, *th* for Thousand, and *m* for Million. Thus *ag* will be 100, *ig* 300, *oug* 900, &c. *ath* 1000, *oth* 4000, *otho* or *othf* 4004, *peg* 7200, *dig* 2300, *lath* 51000, *am* 1000000, *azmoth* 10.004,000, *sumus* 65.000,056, *loum* 59.000,000, &c. The solid Content of the Earth (TERRÆ MAGNITUDO) is two Hundred sixty four Thousand, eight Hundred fifty six Millions of Cubick Miles; this is express'd by the Word Ter-magnit-éso-klaum; Termagnit standing for Terræ Magnitudo; éso-klaum for 264,856.000,000 the Number of Cubick Miles.

It will be sometimes also of use to be able to set down a Fraction, which may be done in the following Manner: Let *r* be the Separatrix between the Numerator and the Denominator, the first coming *before*, the other *after* it; as *iro* $\frac{3}{4}$ *urp* $\frac{5}{7}$ *pourag* $\frac{7}{10}$ or ,79 *north* $\frac{2}{100}$ or ,094 &c. Where the Numerator is 1, or Unit, it need not be expressed, but begin the Fraction with *r*, as $\frac{1}{2}$ *re*, $\frac{1}{3}$ *ri*, $\frac{1}{4}$ *ro*, &c. So in Decimals, ,01 or $\frac{1}{100}$, *rag* ,001 or $\frac{1}{1000}$ *rath*.

Thus I have given the Reader a general View of what is the principal Part of this Method. I shall now proceed to shew how I have applied it to History, Geography, Astronomy, and other Parts of useful Learning; and having explain'd a Line or two in each, leave the rest to his own Industry and Sagacity.

S E C T. II.

The Application of this Art to Chronology and History.

THE Ages of the World before our Saviour's Time are by Chronologers generally divided into Six: The First from the Creation to the Deluge; the Second from the Deluge to the Call of Abraham, &c. according to the following Periods:

Before Christ.	
1. The Creation of the World	4004
2. The universal DELuge	2348
3. The Call of ABRAHAM	1921
4. EXodus, or the Departure of the <i>Israelites</i> } from <i>Egypt</i>	1491
5. The Foundation of <i>Solomon's Temple</i>	1012
6. CYRUS, or the End of the Captivity	536
The Birth of <i>Christ</i> .	

All this is express'd in one Line belonging to TAB. I. as follows:

Crothf Deletok Abaneb Exafna Tembybe Cyruss.

Cr denotes the Creation, *othf* 4004, Del the Deluge, Ab the Calling of Abraham, Ex Exodus, Tem the Temple, and Cyr Cyrus. The Technical Endings of each represent the respective Year according to the Rules already laid down.

I shall explain two Lines more.

Nicfilcon-âritel, Codathé-mateib, Ephcethe-nésfib.
Châllemar-eudíola, Covijúst-Olut, C-âgcopo-monseiz.

These

These two Lines are a short History of the first Six General Councils; and every Syllable has its distinct Signification. The *first* represents the Place where it was held; the *second* shews who was Pope at that Time; the *third* under what Emperor; the *fourth* against what Heretick; the *fifth*, in what Year of our Lord. Thus the first Word is Nicifcon-àritel. Nic denotes the Council of Nice, fil Pope SILVESTER, con the Emperor CONSTANTINE, ari the Heretick ARIUS, tel the Year 325. The second Word is Codathé-mateib; Co denotes the Council of CONSTANTINOPLE, da Pope DAMASUS, the the Emperor THEODOSIUS, ma the MACEDONIANS, teib 381. The third is Ephcethe-nesfib; Eph the Council of EPHEBUS, ce Pope CELESTINE, the the Emperor *THEODOSIUS, nes the NESTORIANS, fib the Year 431. The fourth is Chállemar-eudíola; Chal the Council of CHALCEDON, le Pope LEO, mar the Emperor MARCIAN, eudi the Errors of EUTYCHES and DIOSCORUS, ola the Year 451. The fifth is Covijúst-Olut; Co stands for CONSTANTINOPLE, vi Pope VIGILIUS, just the Emperor JUSTINIAN, O the Errors of ORIGEN, lut the Year 553. The sixth is C-ágcopo-monfeiz; C stands again for CONSTANTINOPLE, ag for Pope AGATHO, copo the Emperor CONSTANTINE POONATUS, mon the MONOTHELITES, feiz the Year 680. |

By this Specimen the Reader will be able to judge what he is to expect from the following Essay, and what it will cost him to make himself Master of it. I would by no Means have him discouraged at the Difficulty which, at first View, he may apprehend there is, in charging his Memory with so many harsh and barbarous Lines. For tho' they may appear to be so to a Person unacquainted with them, and as such difficult to be remember'd; yet when frequent Repetition has made them familiar, what

* Theodosius Junior.

8 M E M O R I A T E C H N I C A .

what can be more easy than to supply the remaining Part of a Word, which you are prompted with the Beginning of? As for Instance, to complete Cr--- Del--- Ab--- Ex--- Tem--- Cyr--- with their Technical Endings, and make them up into the following Line already explain'd,

Crothf Déletok Abaneb Exâfna Témbybe Cyruts.

I have only further to desire the Reader to take Notice, that for his greater Ease, that Part of the Memorial Words, which represents the Numbers or Dates, is distinguished by *Italic* Characters; that Part, which is *Roman*, answers to the small Capitals in the Tables.

T A B L E I . *General Epochas and Æras Ecclesiastical and Civil.*

	Bef. Christ.
The CREATION of the World [<i>Crothf</i>]	4004
The universal DELUGE [<i>Déletok</i>]	2348
The Call of ABRAHAM [<i>Abaneb</i>]	1921
EXodus of the <i>Israelites</i> [<i>Exâfna</i>]	1491
The Foundation of Solomon's TEMPLE [<i>Témbybe</i>]	1012
CYRUS, or the End of the Captivity [<i>Cyruts</i>]	536
The Birth of <i>Christ</i> .	
The Destruction of TROY [<i>Tróyabeit</i>]	1183
The First OLYMPIAD [<i>Olympois</i>]	776
The Building of ROME [<i>Romput</i>]	753
ÆRA of NABONASSAR [<i>Ærnabonâspoß</i>]	747
The PHILIPPICK ÆRA, or the Death of <i>Alexander</i> [<i>Phílado</i>]	324
The ÆRA of CONTRACTS, or of the <i>Seleucidæ</i> , called in the Book of <i>Maccabees</i> the ÆRA of the Kingdom of the <i>Greeks</i> [<i>Contráctad</i>]	312
The	

Chronologica & Historica.

9

A. D.

The Dioclesian Æra, or the Æra of Mar- tyrs [Dioclésiko]	284
The Æra of the Hegira, or Flight of MA- HOMET [Máhomaudd]	622
The Æra of YEZdegird, or the Persian Æra [Yézsid]	632

The Memorial Lines.

Crothf Déletok Abaneb Exáfna Témbybe Cyruts.
Tróyáheit Olympois Romput & Ærnábonáspop.
Phílida Contractad * Dioclésiko Máhomaudd Yézsid.

THO' I have no where (except in the Ages of the Patriarchs before *Abraham*) made use of any other Æra than that of the Years before and after *Christ*; because, those being known, 'tis easy to find the correspondent Yeat of any other Æra, according to the common Rules laid down in Books of Chronology, which I shall suppose the Reader to be acquainted with; yet in the more eminent Epochas, that he may be able, at first Glance, to have a Notion of the Time of any Thing or Person which he may meet with in Authors, making use of the *Julian* Period, and the Æra of the Creation of the World, I have also added them in the following Table.

TABLE II.

	Jul. Period.	An. M.
The CREATION of the World	710	1
The universal DELUGE	2366	1656
The Call of ABRAHAM	2793	2083
EXODUS of the <i>Israelites</i>	3223	2513
The Foundation of <i>Solomon's</i> Temple	3702	2992
C		CYRUS,

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	<i>Jul. Period.</i>	<i>An. M.</i>
CYRUS, or the End of the Captivity	4178	3468
The Destruction of TROY	3531	2821
The First OLYMPIAD	3938	3228
The Building of ROME	3961	3251
The Birth of CHRIST	4714	4004

The Memorial Lines.

Créppaz Delpétsau Démasus Abmezki Apépni.
 Expidet Exmélát Tempipze Temménne Cymúntosk.
 Cyrpoboik Troypíltá Trómekeb Olympinik Olmtéek.
 Rompinsá Rómmidub Chrismúndothf Chrisperisfoibo.

EXPLANATION.

The first Syllable points out the EPOCHA as before;
 the Addition of *p* or *peri* denotes that it is the Year
 of the *Julian* Period. The Addition of *m* or *mund*,
 that it is the Year of the World.

TABLE III.

Chronological and Historical Miscellanies before Christ.

	<i>Bef. Chr.</i>
Building of the Tower of BABEL [<i>Báb-</i> <i>edit</i>]	2233
Mizraim settles in Egypt [<i>Mizdakk</i>]	2188
Destruction of SODOM and GOMORRAH [<i>Sódakap</i>]	1897
Death of JOSEPH [<i>Joséphasil</i>]	1635
Annus Sabbaticus, or the first Sabbatical Year [<i>AnSafff</i>]	1444
SAUL first King of Israel [<i>Sauláxnu</i>]	1095
JEROBOAM, or the Defection of the Ten Tribes [<i>Jéronoil</i>]	975

SALMA-

Bef. Chr.

SALMANESER King of *Assyria* takes *Samaria*,
and extinguishes the Kingdom of *Israel*,
[*Salmpeb*] } 721

HOLOFERNES invadeth *Judæa*, and is slain by
Judith [*Holofésu*] } 655

NINEVEH destroyed by the *Medes* and *Baby-*
lonians [*Ninevsad*] } 612

JEHOIAKIM taken Prisoner by *Nebuchadnezzar*,
from whence began the 70 Years
Captivity of the *Jews* [*Jehoíasys*] } 606

ZEDEKIAH sent in Chains to *Babylon*, and
Jerusalem utterly destroy'd by *Nebuzaradan*,
Captain of the Guard to *Nebuchadnezzar*;
the End of the Kingdom of *Judah* [*Zedleik*] } 588

[N. B. The Kingdom of
Israel [*Israels*]
The Kingdom of
Judah [*Judask*]} lasted } 254 Years-
468

The *BABYLONIANS* having revolted from *DA-*
rius Hytaspes, are besieged by him, and
Babylon taken, after a Siege of 20 Months, by
the Stratagem of *Zopyrus* [*Babdárhylas*] } 516

SARDIS burnt by the *Athenians*, in Confede-
racy with the *Ionians*, which gave the first
Rise to the *Persian War* against the *Greeks*
[*Sardug*] } 500

ZOROASTRES appears at the *Persian Court*
[*Zoroasne*] } 492

ESTHER made Concubine to *Ahasuerus* [*Esthosa*] 461

The Feast of *PURIM* instituted in Memory of
the Defeat of *Haman's Plot* for the De-
struction of the *Jews* [*Purolt*] } 453

EZRA sent to be Governour of *Judæa* [*Ezrolk*] 458

NEHEMIAH sent Governour to *Judæa*, and re-
builds the Walls of *Jerusalem* [*Nehemiffu*] } 445

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	Bef. Chr.
The Temple on Mount GERIZIM began to be built by <i>Manasseh</i> [Gerizazei]	408
The Translation of the SEPTUAGINT [Septepoi]	277
Judas MACCABÆUS [Jumafsi]	166

The Memorial Lines.

Babadit & Mizdakk Sódakoup Jofephafil AnSafff.
 Sauláznu Jeronoll Salmpeb Holoféflu Ninivfad.
 Jehoiafys Zedleik [duravit Ilrelo, Judefk.]
 Babdárhyllas Sardag Zóroafne Ethhófa Purolt.
 Ezriok Nehemiffu Gerizazei Septepoi Jumafsi.

TABLE IV.

Chronological and Historical Miscellanies after Christ.

	After Chr.
DISPERFIO JUDÆORUM, or the Destruction of <i>Jerusalem</i> by <i>Titus</i> [Dis-judpa]	71
LUCIUS of <i>Britain</i> , the first Christian King [Lúciúap]	157
ZENOBIA Queen of <i>Palmira</i> led in Triumph to <i>Rome</i> by <i>Aurelian</i> [Zenobdoid]	272
ECCLESIA PAX, or the Establishment of Christianity by <i>Constantine</i> [Ecclesiapaxad]	312
St. ALBAN the <i>British</i> Protomartyr [Albantys]	303
CLOVIS the first Christian King of <i>France</i> [Clóvoka]	481
LINGUA LATINA, or the Latin Tongue ceases to be vulgarly spoken in <i>Italy</i> [Ling-látteio]	587
AUGUSTINE the Monk, sent by <i>Gregory the</i> <i>Great</i> from <i>Rome</i> , converts <i>ETHELBERT</i> King of <i>Kent</i> [Aug-ethelmau]	596
CHARLEMAGNE declared Emperor of the West [Charlmag]	800

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After Chr.

The CROISADE, or Holy War [Crisáznu]	1095
HYBERNIA, or the Conquest of Ireland [Hybaboid]	1172
OTTOMAN the Founder of the present Turkish Empire [Ottadoup]	1297
The Mariner's COMPASS found out [Compatze]	1302
The PAPAL Seat remov'd to AVIGNON [Pap-avatyl]	1305
Walter LOLLARD with many of his Followers burnt in Austria, for opposing the Romish Superstitions [Lolatub]	1351
GUNPOWDER invented in Germany by a Monk [Gunpáífo]	1344
TAMERLANE the Tartar overcomes BAJAZET the Turk, and puts him in an Iron Cage. [The Great Mogul is descended from him.] [Tambajátoun Mog.]	1399
SCANDERBERG Prince of Epirus famous for his Victories over the Turks [Scanderbóft]	1443
The Invention of PRINTING [Prinafon]	1449
CONSTANTINOPLE taken by the Turks, and an End put to that Empire [Constantinobóli]	1453
CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS, a Native of Genoa, discovers Cuba and Hispaniola [Columbont]	1493
N. B. The Southern Continent of America was discovered about four Years after, by Americus Vesputius, from whom it took its Name.	

The Memorial Lines.

Dis-judpa Láci-bup Zenobdoid Ecclesi-paxtad.
 Albantyl Clóvoka Ling-latleip Aug-othelínau.
 Charlemaig Crisáznu Hybaboid Ottadoup Compatze.
 Pap-avatyl Lolatub Gunpáífo Tambajátoun [Mog.]
 Scanderbóft Prinafon Constantinobóli Columbont.

TABLE

TABLE V.

The Regal Table of England since the Conquest, and some of the most remarkable Princes before it.

	Bef. Christ.	
CASIBELANUS chosen chief Commander by the Britains against the Invasion of Julius Cæsar [Casibelud]	} 52	
	Aft. Chr.	
Queen BOADICEA, the British Heroine, being abused by the Romans, raises an Army and kills 7000 [Bóadaup]	} 67	
VORTIGERN who invited the Saxons to the Assistance of the Britains against the Scots and Picts [Vortigfos]	} 446	
HENGIST the Saxon, who erected the Kingdom of Kent, the first of the Heptarchy [Hengful]	} 455	
King ARTHUR famous for his powerful Resistance and Victories over the Saxons [Arthlaf]	} 514	
EGBERT who reduced the Heptarchy, and was first crown'd sole Monarch of England [Egbekek]	} 828	
ALFRED, who founded the University of Oxford [Alfrékpe]	} 872	
CANUTE the Dane [Canbau]	1016	
Edward the CONFESSOR [Confésse]	1042	
William the Conq. [Wil-confau]	Oct. 14. 1066	
William RUFUS [Rufkoi]	Sept. 9. 1087	
HENRY I. [Henrag]	Aug. 2. 1100	
STEPHEN [Stephbil]	Dec. 2. 1135	
HENRY the SECOND [Hensécbuf]	Oct. 25. 1154	
Richard I. [Ricbein]	July 6. 1189	
John [Jann]	April 6. 1199	
	Henry	

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HENRY the THIRD [Hethdas]	Oct. 19. 1216
EDWARD I. [Eddoid]	Nov. 16. 1272
EDVARDUS SECUNDUS [Edsetyp]	July 7. 1307
EDVARDUS TERTIUS [Edtertes]	Jan. 25. 1326
RICHARDUS SECUNDUS [Rifetóip]	June 21. 1377
HENRY the FOURTH [Hefotoun]	Sept. 20. 1399
HENRY the FIFTH [Hefifád]	Mar. 20. 1412
HENRY the SIXTH [Hénfifed]	Aug. 31. 1422
EDVARDUS QUARTUS [Edquarfauz]	March 4. 1460
EDWARD the FIFTH } [Efi-Rokt] {	April 9. 1483
RICHARD III. }	June 22. 1483
HENRICUS SEPTIMUS [Hensépfeil]	Aug. 22. 1485
HENRICUS OCTAV. [Henoclyn]	April 22. 1509
EDVARDUS SEXTUS [Edsexlos]	Jan. 28. 1546
MARY [Marylut]	July 6. 1553
ELISABETH [Elsluk]	Nov. 17. 1558
JAMES I. [Jamfyd]	March 24. 1602
CAROLUS PRIMUS [Caroprimsel]	March 27. 1625
CAROLUS SECUNDUS [Carsecfok]	Jan. 30. 1648
JAMES II. [Jamseif]	Feb. 6. 1684
WILLIAM and MARY [Wilseik]	Feb. 13. 1688
ANNE [Anpyb]	March 8. 1701
GEORGE I. [Gëobo]	Aug. 1. 1714
GEORGE II. [Gëofecdoi]	June 11. 1727

The Memorial Lines.

Cafibelud Bóadaup Vortigfos Hengful & Arthlaf.
Egbekek Alfrékpe Canbau Confésfe.

Wil-consau Rufkoi Henrag. ———

Stephbil & Hensécbuf Ricbein Jann Hethdas & Eddoid.

Edsetyp Edtertes Rifetóip Hefotoun Hefifádque.

Hénfifed Edquarfauz Efi-Rokt Hensépfeil Henoclyn.

Edsexlos Marylut Elsluk Jamfyd Caroprimsel.

Carsecfok Jamseif Wilseik Anpyb Gëobo — doi.

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N. B. After *Canute* inclusive, One Thousand is to be added to each: It was thought unnecessary to express it, it being a Thing in which it is impossible that any one should mistake.

If it be desired to remember in what Month, and Day of the Month each King began his Reign, it may be done by the following Lines:

Wil-tbó-sou-fat Steph-de Jam-chef-fau Ri-ls-jeb-ed
El-nap.

Hen-gé-tel-an sez-chaz gib-ged-ped Geor-ga-jab
An-chei.

Car-chep-riz Ma-ls Jo-p Ed-nás-lei-rél-cha pou-rekque.

EXPLANATION.

The *Italic* Letters represent the Day of the Month; the Letter immediately preceding represents the Month it self, r standing for January, f for February, ch for March, p for April, m for May, j for June, l for July, g for August, s for September, t for October, n for November, and d for December.

Thus Steph-de, Steph King Stephen, de Dec. 2. El-nap El Elizabeth, nap Nov. 17. In Words of three or more Syllables, the first Syllable stands for all the Kings of the same Name, and the following Syllables in order answer to the first, second, third, &c. of that Name. So Jam-chef-fau; Jam denotes James I. & II. chef (viz. March 24.) belongs to James I. and fau (viz. Feb. 6.) to James II. So Ri-ls-jeb-ed; Ri denotes all the Richards, ls (viz. July 6.) belongs to Richard I. jeb (viz. June 21.) to Richard II. and ed (viz. 22. of the same Month) to Richard III.

If this be thought either too difficult, or too minute, the Reader may pass it over.

T A B L E VI.

Chronological Miscellanies since the Conquest.

	Aft. Christ.
<i>Jerusalem</i> regained from the <i>Turks</i> and <i>Godfrey of Bulloigne</i> made King of it [<i>Godbulnou</i>]	1099
The <i>INQUISITION</i> first erected against the <i>Albigenses</i> [<i>Inquifded</i>]	1222
The Confirmation of <i>Magna CHARTA</i> by King <i>Henry III.</i> [<i>Charteel</i>]	1225
<i>Wat TYLER's</i> Rebellion suppress'd [<i>Tylika</i>]	1381
<i>Jack CADE's</i> Rebellion suppress'd [<i>Cadesly</i>]	1450
<i>MARTIN LUTHER</i> begins to preach in <i>Germany</i> against <i>Indulgences</i> , and other Errors of the Church of <i>Rome</i> [<i>Mar-luthlap</i>]	1517
The Name of <i>PROTESTANTS</i> first began on Occasion of the Protestation the <i>Lutherans</i> made against a Decree of the Chamber of <i>Spire</i> against them [<i>Protalen</i>]	1529
The <i>SMALCALDAN</i> League, or Agreement made between the Protestants of <i>Germany</i> for their mutual Defence at <i>Smalcald</i> [<i>Smalcalloz</i>]	1540
The Council of <i>TRENT</i> began DEC. 13. [<i>Tren-decat-alfu</i>]	1545
The <i>MASSACRE</i> of Protestants at <i>PARIS</i> [<i>Masparaloid</i>]	1572
The United provinces, under the Protection of <i>William Prince of Orange</i> , throw off the <i>Spanish Yoak</i> [<i>Un-ploin</i>]	1579
The <i>Spanish Invasion</i> [<i>Sp-invukk</i>]	1588
The <i>GUNPOWDER</i> Treason [<i>Powdfyl</i>]	1605

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The famous Rebellion at <i>Naples</i> , on Occa- sion of the grievous Excises, headed by MASANELLO [Masanel ^{so}]	1647
Oliver CROMWELL usurps the Government of <i>England</i> under the Name of Protector [Cromsli]	1653
The Island JAMAICA in <i>America</i> taken by the <i>English</i> [Jamaicaull]	1655
CROMWELLI MORS [Crom-morsuk]	1658
GIBRALTAR taken by the <i>English</i> [Gibrapzo]	1704

The Memorial Lines.

God-bulnou Charteel Inquisedd Tylika Cadeffy.
Mar-luthlap Protalen Smalcalloz Tren-decat-alsu.
Mas-pataloid Un-ploin Sp-invukk Powdsyl Masanel^{so}.
Cromsli Jamaicaull Crom-morsuk capta Gibrapzo.

N. B. A Thousand is to be added as above, where
it is not expressed.

TABLE VII.

The PATRIARCHS before and after the FLOOD.

	Anno Mund.	Age.
Adam [Adnix]	1	930
SETH [Sétháty-nád]	130	912
ENOS [Endil-nyl]	235	905
Cainan [Caitel-naz]	325	910
MAHALALEEL [Mahalatout-koul]	395	895
JARED [Jarósy-naud]	460	962
ENOCH [Enchéd-isu]	622	365
METHUSELAH [Methuseip-naun]	687	969
LAMECH [Lakoif-poip]	874	777
		NOAH

	<i>Anno Mund.</i>	<i>Age.</i>
NOAH [Noachazus-nuz]	1056	950
SHEM [Shembulk-aug]	1558	600
ARPHAXAD [Araſlei-fik]	1658	438
SALAH [Salaſout-ott]	1693	433
HEBER [Hebaped-óſo]	1722	464
PELEG [Pelapúp-etou]	1757	239
REU [Reuapeíp-din]	1787	239
SERUG [Serakán-diz]	1819	230
NAHOR [Nahorakón-bok]	1849	148
TERAH [Terakoík-dyl]	1878	205
ABRAHAM [Abezyk-boil]	2008	175
ISAAC [Iſebyk-beíz]	2108	180
JACOB [Jácomebauk-bop]	2168	147

The Memorial Lines.

Adniz Setháty-nad ———

——— Endil-nyl Caitel-naz Mahalatoul-koul.

Jaróſy-naud ———

Enchſed-iſu Methuſeíp-naun Lakoif-poíp Noachazús-nuz

Shembulk-aug Araſlei-fik Salaſout-ott Hebaped-óſo.

Pelapúp-etou Reuapeíp-din Serakán-diz Nahorakón-bok.

Terakoík-dyl Abezyk-boil Iſebyk-beíz Jácomebauk-bop.

T A B L E VIII.

*The PATRIARCHS, &c. according to their
Years before Chriſt.*

	<i>Bef. Chriſt.</i>
SETH [Séthikoif]	Born 3874
ENOS s. [Enóſipaun]	3769
CAINAN s. [Caitſpou]	3679
MAHALALEEL s. [Mahalatſyn]	3609
JARED s. [Jariloſ]	3544
ENOCH s. [Enchtike]	3382
	METHU-

Bef. Christ.

METHUSELAH s. [Methusitap]	3317
LAMECH s. [Lamibiz]	3130
NOAH s. [Noenok]	2948
SHEM s. [Sheffs]	2446
ARPHAXAD s. [Arphetos]	2346
SALAH s. [Saldibb]	2311
HEBER s. [Hébdeka]	2281
PELEG s. [Pelegedop]	2247
REU s. [Réuedap]	2217
SERUG s. [Serúgdaku]	2185
NAHOR s. [Nahrdall]	2155
TERAH s. [Terebes]	2126
ABRAM s. [Abrámanous]	1996
ISAAC s. [Isakous]	1896
JACOB s. [Jakip]	1837
LEVI s. [Levapus]	1756

The Reader is desired to take Notice, that in this and the following Tables, (where it could be done consistently with the intended Brevity) the Relation which every Person bore to him who immediately goes before, is signified by a single Letter; s standing for Son or Sister, b for Brother, n for Nephew or Niece, u for Uncle, g for Grandson, m for Mother. So the s after Enos shews that he was the Son of Seth; and so on.

The Memorial Lines.

Séthikoif —————

Enósipauñ Caitspou Mahalatsyn Jarilof Enchtike.
 Methusitap Lamibiz Noenok Sheffs Arphetos Saldibb.
 Hébdeka Pelégedop Réuedap Serúgdaku Nahrdall.
 Terebes Abrámanous Isakous Jakip Levapusque.

TABLE

TABLE IX.

*The Judges of Israel from the Death of
Moses to Samuel.*

	Bef. Chr.
Moses moritur [Mof-moh]	1451
JOSHUA [Jóshfol]	1445
OTHONIEL [Othózu]	1405
EHUD [Ehutel]	1325
DEBORAH [Debodeil]	1285
GEDEON [Gedol]	1245
ABIMELECH [Abmets]	1236
THOLA [Thlett]	1233
JAIR [Jäidaz]	1210
JEPHTA [Jephtakk]	1188
IBZAN [Ibzâke]	1182
ELON [Eloboil]	1175
ABDON [Abdonaso]	1164
ELI [Elíbup]	1157
SAMUEL [Sambap]	1117

The Memorial Lines.

Mof-mola Jóshfol Othózu Ehutel Debodeil Gedol
Abmets.

Thlett Jäidaz Jephtakk Ibzâke Eloboil & Elíbup.

Abdonaso Sambap ———

N. B. One Thousand is to be added. The Dates affixed to the Judges before *Abimelech* are supposed to relate not to the Beginning of their Presiding over *Israel*, but to the End of the *Rest* given by them. *Vide* the Preface to *Petavius's Rationarium*. Edit. Genev.

TABLE X.

Kings of all *ISRAEL*.

Bef. Christ.

SAUL [Saulaznu]	1095
DAVID [Davazul]	1055
SOLOMON s. [Solomázal]	1015

The Defection of the X. Tribes 975.Kings of *JUDAH*.

Bef. Christ.

REHOBAM s. [Rehonoil]	975
ABIJAM s. [Abínup]	957
ASA s. [Asanul]	955
JEHOSAPHAT s. [--hosaphanbo]	914
JEHORAM s. [--horkein]	889
AHAZIAH s. [Ahazikku]	885
ATHALIAH m. [Athlikko]	884
JEHOAASH g. [--hoaashkoik]	878
AMAZIAH s. [Amazkin]	839
UZZIAH or AZARIAH s. [Uz- azarikby]	810
JOTHAM s. [Jothpuk]	758
AHAZ s. [Aházpod]	742
HEZEKIAH s. [Hezepep]	727
MANASSEH s. [Mansóut]	693
AMON s. [Amónsot]	643
JOSIAH s. [Josiasóz]	640
JEHOIAKIM s. [--hoiakimsyn]	609
JEHOIAKIN s. [--hoiakaug]	600
ZEDEKIAH u. [Zedekilnei]	598

Kings

Kings of ISRAEL.

	Bef. Christ.
JEROBOAM Son of <i>Nebat</i> [Je- robnoil]	975
N-adab s. [Nnuf]	954
BAAsha [Baanut]	953
ELah s. [Elniz]	930
ZIMRI, TIBNI and Omri [Zim- tibnen]	929
OMRI alone [Omnel]	925
AHAB s. [Ahábnak]	918
AHAZIAH s. [Ahazikoup]	897
JORAM b. [Jorknau]	896
JEHU [Jehukko]	884
JEHOAHAZ s. [Jehoahaklau]	856
JEHOASH s. [--hoashkin]	839
JEROBOAM II. s. [Jerosfekdu]	825
ZACHARIAH s. [Zacharappt]	773
SHALLUM Son of <i>Jabesh</i> [Shal- luppe]	772
MENAHM s. of <i>Gadi</i> [Menappe]	772
PEKATAH s. [Pekaipfa]	761
PEKAH [Pekapun]	759
HOSEA s. of <i>Elah</i> [Hospiz]	730

The Memorial Lines.

Saulaznu Davazul Solomázal Reho-jerobnoil.

Abínup Afanul, -- hosaphanbo, -- horkein Ahazikku.

Athlikko -- hoashkoik Amazkin Uz-azarikby.

Jothpuk & Aházpod Hezepep Mansout & Amónsot.

Josiaföz -- hoiakimsyn -- hoiakaug Zedekilnei.

Nnuf Baanut Elniz Zim-tibnen Omnel Ahabnak.

Ahazikoup Jorknau Jehukko Jehoahaklau.

-- hoashkin Jerosfekdu Zacharappt Shalluppe Menappe.

Pekaipfa Pekapun Hospiz

N. B.

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N. B. The Break before some of the Words denotes that Je is wanting, as -- *hosaphanbo* for *Jehosaphanbo*, -- *horkein* for *Jehorkein*, &c.

TABLE XI. *The PROPHEETS.*

	Bef.	Chr.
JONAS prophesied against <i>Nineveh</i> [Jonkze]	802	
JOEL prophesied [Joeig]	800	
AMOS prophesied against King <i>Jeroboam</i> [Ampeip]	787	
HOSEA prophesies against <i>Israel</i> [Hosepku]	785	
ISAIAH began to prophesy [Ispaux]	760	
NAHUM prophesies against <i>Nineveh</i> [Náhupuk]	758	
MICAH prophesies against <i>Judah</i> and <i>Jerusalem</i> } [Micput]	753	
JEREMIAH began to prophesy [Jersta]	631	
ZEPHANIAH prophesied [Zephautz]	630	
HABAKUK prophesied [Habafyn]	609	
EZEKIEL in Captivity had his first Vision [Ezeloul]	595	
OBADIAH prophesies against the <i>Edomites</i> [O- } badilkoi]	587	
DANIEL had his Vision of the four Empires [Dull]	555	
HAGGAI prophesied [Haglez]	520	
ZECHARIAH prophesied [Zecharúdz]	520	
MALACHI writes his Book which was the } End of Vision and Prophecy [Malachinp]	397	

The Memorial Lines.

Jonkze Joeig Ampeip Hosepku Náhupuk Ispaux.
Micput Jersta Zephautz Habafyn Ezeloul Obadilkoi.
Dull Haglez Zecharúdz Malachinp ———

TABLE XII.

Kings of Assyria after the Dissolution of the antient Assyrian Empire upon the Death of Sardanapalus.

Bef. Christ.

ARBACES [Arbapop]	747
SALMANESER s. [Salmpek]	728
SENNACHERIB s. [Sennachoibo]	714
ESARHADDON third s. [Efarhadopzau]	706

Kings of Babylon.

BELESIS [Belespop]	747
NADIRUS [Nadpis]	734
CHINZIRUS	} [Chi-Po-Jug-pes] }
PORUS	
JUGÆUS	
MARDOK EMPADUS [Empea]	721
ARKIANUS [Arkpyr]	709
BELIBUS [Belibupze]	702
APRONADIUS [Apronaunn]	699
REGIBILUS [Regibni]	693
MESEFFIMORDACUS [Mesfoud]	692

After his Death followed an *Inter-regnum* of eight Years, of which *Efarhaddon* King of *Assyria* taking the Advantage seized *Babylon*, and adding it to his former Empire, thenceforth reigned over both for 13 Years.

Kings of Assyria and Babylon jointly, the Royal Seat sometimes at Nineveh, and sometimes at Babylon.

Efarhaddon, called in <i>Ptolemy's</i> Ca-	} 680
non ASSAR-Addinus [Assar/sky]	

E

SACS-

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Bef. Christ.

SAOSDUCHINUS s. [Saôsaup] 667

CHYNILADANUS [Chynlop] 647

Chyniladanus having made himself despicable to his People, *Nabopolassar* General of his Army set up for himself; and being a *Babylonian* by Birth, made use of his Interest there to seize that Part of the *Assyrian* Empire, and reigned King of *Babylon* 21 Years. And in the 14th Year of his Reign, having made an Affinity with *Astyages* the eldest Son of *Cyaxares* by the Marriage of his Son *Nebuchadnezzar* with *Amysis* the Daughter of *Astyages*, entred into a Confederacy with him against the *Assyrians*; and thereon joining their Forces together they besieged *Nineveh*; and after having taken the Place, and slain *Saracus* the King (who was either the Successor of *Chyniladanus*, or he himself under another Name) to gratifie the *Medes*, they utterly destroyed that great and antient City, and from that time *Babylon* became the sole Metropolis of the *Assyrian* Empire. *Vide Prideaux Connect. Part I. Book 1.*

Kings of Babylon.

Bef. Chr.

NABOPOLASSAR [Nabopolss] 625

NEBUCHADNEZZAR s. [Neb/sr] 606

EVILMERODOCH s. [Évillaub] 561

NERIGLISSAR b. in law [Neriglun] 559

† Laborosoarchod s.

NABONADIUS s. of *Evil-* } [Nabolul] } 535
merodach

DARIUS

† For the Reason why *Laborosoarchod* is not named in *Ptolemy's* Canon, see *Prideaux Connect. Part I. Book 2.*

Bef. Chr.

DARIUS the MEDE, i. e. *Cyaxares*,
uncle of *Cyrus*, to whom *Cyrus*
allow'd the Title of all his Con-
quests as long as he lived [*Dar-*
medlik] } 538

By his taking of *Babylon* ended the BABYLONISH
Empire, after it had continued 209 Years.
[*Reg-Babylezou*]

The Memorial Lines.

Arbapop & Salmpek Sennachoibo Esarhadopzan.
Belespop Nadpif Chi-Po-Jugpes Empea Arkpyn.
Belibupze Apronaunn Regibfni Mesfoud Affarsky.
Saófsaup Chinpop Nabopolfel Nebfys Evillaub.
Neriglun Nabolul Darmedlik Reg-Babylezou.

TABLE XIII.

* *Kings of EGYPT.*

Bef. Chr.

SABACON the <i>Æthiopian</i> [<i>Sabacopdoi</i>]	727
SEVECHUS s. [<i>Sevpan</i>]	719
TIRHAKAH last of the <i>Æthiopians</i> [<i>Tirhapyf</i>]	705
Confederacy of the XII. PRINCES [<i>Prin-bé-skei</i>]	688
PSAMITICHUS [<i>Pfamitfpy</i>]	670
NECUS s. [<i>Necusfas</i>]	616
PSAMMIS s. [<i>Pfammaug</i>]	600
APRIES s. [<i>Aprunf</i>]	594
AMASIS [<i>Amaslaun</i>]	569

* Of the ancient Kings of *Egypt* from *Mizraim* or *Menes*,
we have little else but the Names, or fabulous Accounts.

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Bef. Christ.

PSAMMINITUS s. who was conquer'd by *Cambyſes* ſon of *Cyrus* } 525
[*Pſaminitel*]

Kings of MEDIA after the Revolt of the Medes from Sennacherib.

DEJOCES [*Dejopzou*] 709
PHRAORTES s. [*Phraſlau*] 656
CYAXARES s. [*Cyaxaſif*] 634
ASTYAGES s. [*Aſtuno*] 594
† CYAXARES II. [*Cy-d-lun*] 559

Kings of PERSIA.

CYRUS [*Cyruts*] 536
CAMBYSES s. [*Cambylen*] 529
† [*Oropastes MAGUS*]
DARIUS ſon of HYSTASPES [*Dar-hyſtalda*] } 521
XERXES s. by *Atoſſa* daughter of } 485
Cyrus [*Xerxoku*]
ARTAXERXES LONGIMANUS third s. } 464
[*Long fauf*]
XERXES II. s. ſlain by }
SOGDIANUS baſe br. ſlain by }
OCHUS baſe br. commonly call'd } 423
DARIUS NOTHUS [*Dar-nothodi*]
ARFACES eldeſt s. commonly called }
ARTAXERXES MNEMON [*Mnoyf*] } 404

OCHUS

† *Cyaxares* ſucceeded *Aſtyages* in the Civil Government, and *Cyrus*, Grandſon of *Aſtyages* by his Daughter *Mandana*, in the military Government.

† Herodotus calls him *Smerdis*, Cteſias *Spendadates*, Æſchylus *Mardus*, and in Scripture he is called *Artaxerxes*.

Bef. Chr.

Ochus s. [Ochilk]	358
Artes youngest s. [Arstip]	337
Darius CODOMANNUS, descended } from Darius Nothus [Codomattu]	335

The Memorial Lines.

Sabacopdoi Sevpan Tarapyl Prin-bé-skei Pfamitſpy.
Necusſas Pfammaug Aprunſ Amaslâun Pfaminitlel.
Dejopzon Phraſlau Cyaxaſif Aſtuno Cy-d-lun.
Cambylen [Oro-mag] Dar-hyſtalda Xerxoku Long fauf.
[Xerd-fog] Dar-nothedi Mnayſ Arſtip Ochilk Co-
domattu.

TABLE XIV.

*The different Names of the ſame Perſons in
Scripture, and in Profane Authors.*

* ARBACES	}	Tiglath Pileſer, 2 <i>King.</i> xv. 29.
† BELEſis		BALADAN, <i>Iſa.</i> xxxix. 1.
NABONAſſar		
Mardok EMPADUS		Merodach BALABAN, <i>Iſa.</i> <i>ibid.</i>
Assar-Addinus	{	{ ESARhaddon, 2 <i>Kings</i> xix. 37.
† NABONADIUS		{ ASNAPPER, <i>Ezra</i> iv. 10.
CYAXares		BELSHAZZAR, <i>Dan.</i> v. 28.
SABACON		DARIUS the mede, <i>Dan.</i> iii. 31.
NECUS		SO, 2 <i>Kings</i> xvii. 4.
		Pharaoh NECHO, 2 <i>Chr.</i> 35. 20.
		TARACHUS

* Call'd alſo by Caſtor, Ninus junior.

|| Alſo Thilgamus and Thilgath Pilneſer.

† Call'd alſo by Nicolas Damascenus Nanibrus.

† Call'd alſo by Beroſus Nabonnedus, by Megathenes
Nabonnidochus, by Herodotus Labynetus, and by Joſephus
Naboandelus.

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TARACHUS	TIRHAKAH, <i>Isa.</i> xxxvii. 9.
APRIES	Pharaoh HOPHRAH, <i>Jer.</i> xlv. 39.
DEJOCES	ARPHAXAD, <i>Jud.</i> i. 1.
ARTAXERXES LON- gimanus }	AHASUERUS, <i>Esth.</i> ii. 16.
SALMANESER	{ ENEMESSAR, <i>Tob.</i> i. 2.
SENNACHERIB	{ SHALMON, <i>Hos.</i> x. 14.
ASTYAGES	SARGON, <i>Isa.</i> xx. 1.
SEVECHUS	AHASUERUS, <i>Dan.</i> ix. 1.
SAOSDUCHINUS	SETHON, <i>Herodot.</i> 2.
CAMBYSES	† NABUCHODONOSOR, <i>Jud.</i> i.
SMERDIS	AHASUERUS, <i>Ezra</i> iv. 6.
	ARTAXERXES, <i>Ezra</i> iv. 7.

The Memorial Lines.

Arb-tig Bel-bala-nab Nabonad-helsh Dar-m-cya Sab-so.
 Dej-arphax Apr-hoph Empád-balad Afs-esar-asnap.
 Sen-farg Salm-ene-shalm Sev-feth Saos-nabu Smerd-
 art.
 Art-long-ahas Cam-ahas ——— Afty-ahasque.

TABLE XV.

*Kings of EGYPT and SYRIA, after the
 Death of ALEXANDER the Great.*

Kings of EGYPT.

	Bef. Chr.
Ptol. LAGI or Soter [Lagtyo]	304
Ptol. Philadelphus s. [Phadko]	284
	Ptol.

|| Archbishop *Usher* thinks that *Darius Hystaspis* was the
 K. *Ahasuerus* that married *Esther*; *Scaliger*, that *Xerxes* was.

† *Nabuchodonosor* was a Name among the *Babylonians* com-
 monly given to their Kings, as that of *Pharaoh* was among
 the *Egyptians*.

	Bef. Chr.
Ptol. Evergetes s. [Eudas]	246
Ptol. Philopator s. [Ptol-pheeb]	221
Ptol. EPIPHANES s. [Ptol-epiphezo]	204
Ptol. Philometor s. [Phombeiz]	180
Ptol. PHYSCON b. [Physcobfu]	145
Ptol. LATHYRUS s. [Lathyradz]	120
ALEXANDER n. [Alexanky]	80
Ptol. AULETES bastard son of <i>Lathyrus</i> [Aulaul]	65
CLEOPATRA d. [Cleopatla]	51

Kings of SYRIA.

	Bef. Chr.
SELEUCUS Nicanor [Sél-nitad]	312
ANTIOCHUS Soter s. [Antí-sodoín]	279
Antiochus THEOS s. [A-thedaux]	260
SELEUCUS CALLINICUS s. [Sel-caldfu]	245
SELEUCUS CERAUNUS s. [Cerauneel]	225
ANTIOCHUS MAGNUS b. [Ant-magdee]	222
SELEUCUS Philopator s. [Sel-phaks]	186
Antiochus E-piphanes b. [An-Eboil]	175
ANTIOCHUS Eupator s. [Ant-eúpafo]	164
DEMETRIUS S-oter son of <i>Seleucus Philop.</i> [Dem-Sáfe]	162
ALEXANDER BALA [Al-balbuz]	150
DEMETRIUS Nicator son of <i>Demet. Soter</i> [D-nicafu]	145
ANTIOCHUS SIDETES b. [Sidétboz]	140
DEMETRIUS Nicator [D-nicaty]	130
ZEBINA [Zebbel]	125
ANTIOCHUS GRYPUS son of <i>Demet. Nicator</i> [Grypadi]	123
SELEUCUS s. [Selecuns]	96
PHILIP b. [Philipne]	92
TIGRANES King of <i>Armenia</i> [Tigraneit]	83

32 MEMORIA TECHNICA.

The Memorial Lines.

LagtyoPhadkoEudosPtol-pheebPtol-epiphezoPhombeiz.
Physcobfu Lathuradz Alexanky Aulaul Cleopatla.

Sel-nitad Antí-sodoín A-theclauz Sel-caldfu Cerauneel.
Ant-magdee Sel-phaks An-Eboil Ant-cúpafo Dem-Sáse.
Al-balbuz D-nicafu Sidétboz D-nicaty Zebbel.
Grypadi Seleucuns Philipne Tigraneit ———

TABLE XVI.

JEWISH HIGH PRIESTS, &c. after the Return from the Captivity.

	Bef. Christ.
JESHUA son of Jozadack [Jeshúalis]	536
JOIAKIM s. [Joiakokt]	483
ELIASHIB s. [Elshalt]	453
JOLADAH s. [Joidoat]	413
* JOHANAN s. [Johanánipst]	373
JADDUA [Jadutab]	341
ONIAS PRIM. s. [On-prímida]	321
SIMON the Just s. [Sim-jig]	300
ELEAZAR b. [Eleádna]	291
MANASSEH son of Jaddua, and uncle of } Simon the Just [Manásseps]	276
† ONIAS II. son of Simon the Just [On-sduz]	250
SIMON II. s. [Sim-secdap]	217
ONIAS tertius s. [On-thaut]	195
JASON b. [Jasboil]	175
MENELAUS b. [Menelápe]	172
On the Death of Menelaus, Alcimus was made High Priest by Antiochus Eupator. After him Jonathan br. of Judas was made High Priest by Alexander Bala.	
	Judas

* Call'd also Jonathan. Nebem.

† He being an Infant at his Father's Death, Eleazar was made High Priest.

Bef. Christ.

JUDAS MACCABÆUS (s. of <i>Mattathias</i> , descended from <i>Asmonæus</i>) Captain of the <i>Jews</i> [<i>Ju-maccabass</i>]	166
JONATHAN b. [<i>Jónabauz</i>]	160
SIMON MACC. b. [<i>Si-macbot</i>]	143
HYRCANUS s. [<i>Hyrcatu</i>]	135
K! ARISTOBULUS s. [<i>K-Arbys</i>]	106
ALEX. JANNÆUS b. [<i>Jannazu</i>]	105
ALEXANDRA w. [<i>Alxândroik</i>]	78
(ARISTOBULUS SECUNDUS younger s. K. [<i>Aristób-secaun</i>])	69
HYRCANUS SECUNDUS elder b. H. P. [<i>Hyrca-secunsi</i>]	63
ANTIGONUS younger son of <i>Aristobulus</i> [<i>Antigonoz</i>]	40
HEROD son of <i>Antipas</i> [<i>Herodik</i>]	38
ARCHELAUS [<i>Archelt</i>]	3

The Memorial Lines.

Jeshúalis Joiakokt Elsholt Joiadoat Johanánipt.
 Jadutob On-primida Sim-jtg Eleadna Manasseps.
 On-sduz Sim-secdap On-tboul Jasboil Menelape.
 Ju-maccabass Jónabauz Si-macbot Hyrcatu K-Arbys.
 Jannazu Alxândroik Aristób-secaun Hyrca-secunsi.
 Antigonoz Herodik Archelt.

TABLE XVII.

Founders, &c. of Antient Monarchies.

Bef. Chr.

NINUS Founder of the <i>Affyrian</i> Monarchy [<i>Ninezlou</i>]	2059
SEMIRAMIS Wife of <i>Ninus</i> [<i>Semanaul</i>]	1965
SARDANAPALUS in whom ended the <i>Affyrian</i> Monarchy [<i>Sardanpop</i>]	747

F

ÆGIALEUS,

Bef. Christ.

ÆGIALEUS, King of <i>Sicyon</i> [Ægialezkou]	2089
INACHUS, first King of <i>Argos</i> [Inakus]	1856
The OGYGIAN Flood under Ogyges King of Attica [Ogygapaus]	1766
PROMETHEUS, Son of <i>Japetus</i> , brother of <i>Atlas</i> [Praskoi]	1687
CECROPS first King of <i>Athens</i> [Cecblus]	1556
SISYPHUS first King of <i>Corinth</i> [Sisypházō]	1504
TEUCER first King of <i>Troy</i> [Teuchuzd]	1502
CADMUS first King of <i>Thebes</i> [Cadmáfno]	1494
SATURN expell'd <i>Crete</i> by his Son <i>Jupiter</i> , settles in <i>Italy</i> [Satatty]	1330
PERSEUS first King of <i>Mycene</i> [Pérstatat]	1313
HERCULES, Son of <i>Jupiter</i> by <i>Alcmene</i> [Herbdais]	1274
The ARGONAUTICK Expedition [Argobdaup]	1267
OEDIPUS King of <i>Thebes</i> [Oédibesi]	1266
THESEUS Son of <i>Ageus</i> [Thesbdif]	1234
* CODRUS the last King of <i>Athens</i> [Codrázpa]	1071
CARANUS first King of <i>Macedon</i> [Cárankaf]	814
CANDAULES King of <i>Lydia</i> [Candauptu]	735
CROESUS King of <i>Lydia</i> [Crœsúse]	562
CYRUS Founder of the <i>Persian Empire</i> [Cyrufs]	536
ALEXANDER Founder of the <i>Grecian Empire</i> [Alexita]	331
JULIUS Cæsar Founder of the <i>Roman Em-</i> pire [Julos]	46

* After the Death of <i>Codrus</i> the <i>Athenians</i> had perpetual Archons, the first of which was <i>MEDON</i> [Medazoiz]	1070
Then Decennial Archons, the first of which was <i>CHAROPS</i> [Charoppuo]	754
Then Annual Archons, the first of which was <i>CREON</i> [Creseiz]	680

———— Medazoiz Charoppuo Creseiz.

The

The Memorial Lines.

Ninezlou Semanau, Sardanpop Ægialézkou.
Inakus Ogygapaus Praskoi Cecblus Sisyphálzo.
Teuchbuzd Cadmáfno Satáttý Pérfatat Herbdoif.
Argóbdaup Oédibefi Thesbdif Codrázpa Carankaf.
Candaupitu Cræsúfe Cyruts Alexita Julos.

TABLE XVIII.

GRECIAN HISTORY.

	Bef. Christ.
The THEBAN War [Thebadel]	1225
First MESSENIAN War [Messpot]	743
Second MESSENIAN War [Mesfku]	685
Battle of MARATHON [Marathonz]	490
Battle of SALAMIS [Salamóky]	480
Battle of EURYMEDON [Eurymedopz]	470
The PELOPONNESIAN War [Pelosib]	431
Battle of LEUCTRA [Leuctratpi]	373
Battle of MANTINEA [Mantifi]	363
PHOCÆAN or Sacred War [Phocilp]	357
Battle of the R. GRANICUS [Granitif]	334
Battle of ISFUS [Istir]	333
Battle of ARBELA [Arbtib]	331
ALEXANDER the Great succeeds Philip [Alextis]	336
Philip ARIDÆUS [Aritet]	323
Alexander ÆGUS [Ægras]	316

The Memorial Lines.

Thebadel & Messpot Mesfku Marathonz Salamóky.
Eurymedopz Pelosib Leuctratpi Mantifi Phocilp.
Granitif Istir Arbtib Alextis Aritet Ægras.

N. B. After the Death of *Alexander* there arose great Confusions among his Followers about the Succession, each seizing what he could for himself, till by leaguings and making War against each other, they were, after some Years, all destroy'd to four. These were *Cassander*, *Lysimachus*, *Ptolemy* and *Seleucus*, and they divided the whole Empire between them.

CASSANDER had MACEDON and GREECE.

LYSIMACHUS had THRACE and those Parts of *Asia* which lay upon the Hellespont and the Bosphorus.

PTOLEMY had Æ-gypt, LIBYA, A-rabia, PALESTINE, and Cœle-Syria.

SELEUCUS all the rest of Asia, &c.

Cáſſ-magre Lyſ-thrachebos Ptol-ælibapalsy Seleuc-as.

TABLE XIX.

GRECIAN *Lawgivers, Philosophers, and Poets.*

	Bef. Christ.
LYCURGUS born [Lycnes]	926
DRACO [Dráſdo]	624
SOLON died [Solun]	559
PYTHAGORAS died aged 80. [Pytháglys]	506
EUCLID the Geomet. fl. [Euclizau]	306
SOCRATES died [Socrinn]	399
XENOPHON died [Xenóphilou]	359
PLATO died [Platok]	348
DIODEGENES died aged 90. [Diotet]	323
ARISTOTLE died aged 63. [Aristéd]	322
EPICURUS died aged 72. [Epicudpa]	271
ARCHIMEDES died [Archidad]	212
LINUS	

	Bef. Christ.
LINUS and Orpheus [<i>Linadka</i>]	1281
HOMER died [<i>Homnad</i>]	912
ARCHILOCHUS [<i>Archilochuskau</i>]	686
SAPPHO [<i>Sapphsyd</i>]	602
ANACREON [<i>Anácloud</i>]	592
ÆSCHYLUS born [<i>Æschlel</i>]	525
PINDAR died, aged 80. [<i>Pindfēz</i>]	440
SOPHOCLES born [<i>Sophoclozoi</i>]	407
THEOCRITUS fl. [<i>Theócreku</i>]	285
LYCOPHRON fl. [<i>Lycophrepz</i>]	270

The Memorial Lines.

Lycnes Dráſdo Solun Pytháglys Euclizau Socrinn.
 Xenophilou Platak Diotet Aristed Epicudpa.
 Archidad Linadka Homnad & Archilochuskau.
 Sapphsyd & Anácloud Æschlel Pindfoz Sophoclozoi.
 Theócreku Lycophrepz. —

TABLE XX.

ROMAN HISTORY.

The Foundation of Rome was laid in the 396th Year of the *Julian* period [*Rompinsa*] *Anno Mundi* 3251 [*Rommidub*] in the Year before *Christ* 753, or as some 752, [*Romput*] upon the 22 Day of APRIL [*Apride*] in the fourth Year of the sixth Olympiad [*fols*]

The REGAL STATE under VII. Kings
 lasted 245 Years [*Stat-regdol*]

	Bef. Christ.
ROMULUS [<i>Romput</i>]	753
NUMA POMPILIUS [<i>Numpaf</i>]	714
TULLUS	

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	Bef. Christ.
TULLUS HOSTILIUS [Hostilspy]	670
ANCUS MARTIUS [Ancsip]	637
TARQUINIUS PRISCUS [Prisfas]	614
SERVIVS TULLIVS [Servups]	576
TARQUINIUS SUPERBUS [Superlid]	532

The Memorial Lines.

Rompinsa Rommitub Romput yols Apride. Numpas
Hostilspy Ancsip Prisfas Servupsque Superlid.

TABLE XXI.

The CONSULAR STATE from Brutus and Collatinus the first Consuls, to Julius Cæsar's being made perpetual Dictator, lasted 464 Years [Stat-consularoso]

	Bef. Chr.
Consuls first made [Consulxoi]	507
First Dictator [Diconoi]	497
Creation of the TRIBUNES [Tribfoud]	492
Creation of the DECEMVIRI [Decemvolvy]	450
Creation of the MILITARY T-ribunes [Mil-tsöz]	440
INCENDIUM URBS, or the Burning of the City by the Gauls [Incendikk]	388
War with the SAMNITES [Samnise]	342
War with PYRRHUS King of Epirus [Pyrdoin]	279
FIRST PUNICK WAR	263
SECOND PUNICK WAR	216
THIRD PUNICK WAR	148
THE END of the Sedition of the GRACCHI [Gracchade]	122
THE JUGURTHINE WAR [Jugubzou]	109
War with the CIMBRI [Cimbat]	113
THE SOCIAL or ITALIAN WAR [Italein]	89
War	

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Bef. Chr.

War begun with MITHRIDATES [Mithridkou]	89
DICTATORSHIP OF SYLLA [Syl-dicteiz]	80
CATALINES CONSPIRACY [Catalaud]	62
FIRST TRIUMVIRATE [Trun]	59
BATTLE OF PHARSALIA [Pharsop]	47
BATTLE OF PHILIPPI [Bat-philab.]	41
BATTLE OF ACTIUM [Acta]	31

The Memorial Lines.

Consulzoi Diconoi Tribfoud Decemvoly Mil-tfox.
 Incendikk Samnise Pyrdain Bel-punaf-das-bok.
 Gracchade Jugubzou Cimbat Italein Mithridkou.
 Syl-dicteiz Catalaud Trun Pharsop Bat-philob Acta.

TABLE XXII.

The Twelve CÆSARS.

Bef. Christ.

I. JULIUS [Julios]	46
II. AUGUSTUS great n. [Augustel]	25
	An. Dom.
III. TIBERIUS step-s. [Tiberbu]	15
IV. CALIGULA great n. [Caligulik]	38
V. CLAUDIUS u. [Clod]	42
VI. NERO step-s. [Nerul]	55
VII. GALBA } [Galb-othofou]	69
VIII. OTHO }	
IX. VITELLIUS } [Vit-vespoiz]	70
X. VESPASIAN }	
XI. TITUS s. [Titpou]	79
XII. DOMITIAN b. [Domitka]	81

The Memorial Lines.

Julios Augustel ✕ Tiberbu Caligulik Clod.
 Nerul Galb-othofou Vit-vespoiz Titpou Domitka.

N. B.

40 MEMORIA TECHNICA.

N. B. The Reign of *Julius Cæsar* is here supposed to commence from the Death of *Pompey*, which made way for his absolute Power soon after: The Reign of *Augustus* from the full Establishment of his Authority by the Senate and People. Some make it commence from the Death of *Anthony*; and others, yet sooner, from the Death of *Julius Cæsar*.

TABLE XXIII.

The ROMAN Emperors from NERVA to CONSTANTINE.

	<i>An. Dom.</i>
XIII. NERVA [<i>Nervous</i>]	96
XIV. TRAJAN [<i>Trank</i>]	98
XV. ADRIAN [<i>Adraap</i>]	117
XVI. ANTONINUS PIUS [<i>Antbip</i>]	137
XVII. ANTONINUS PHILOSOPHUS s. [<i>Antphibsa</i>]	161
XVIII. COMMODUS s. [<i>Commódbeiz</i>]	180
XIX. PERTINAX	
XX. Didius JULIAN	} [<i>Pert-juli-</i> <i>sant</i>] 193
XXI. SEPTIMIUS S-EVERUS	
XXII. CARACALLA & GETA ss. [<i>Caradab</i>]	211
XXIII. MACRINUS & DIADUMEN	} [<i>Mac-he-</i> <i>dap-k</i>] 217
XXIV. HELIOGABALUS	
XXV. ALEXANDER S-EVERUS [<i>Al-sedd</i>]	222
XXVI. MAXIMINUS and MAXIMUS	} 235
[<i>Mmetu</i>]	
XXVII. PUPIENUS & BALBINUS [<i>Pu-bdik</i>]	238
XXVIII. GORDIAN [<i>Gordin</i>]	239
XXIX. PHILIP [<i>Pheff</i>]	244
XXX. DECIUS [<i>Decidon</i>]	249
	XXXI.

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An. Dom.

XXXI. * GALLUS & VOLUSIAN [Gal-vódlá]	251
XXXII. VALERIAN [Valérelí]	253
XXXIII. GALLIENUS [Galndaux]	260
XXXIV. † FLAVIUS CLAUDIUS [Clefk]	268
XXXV. AURELIAN [Aurepɜ]	270
XXXVI. TACITUS [Tacidoíl]	275
XXXVII. PROBUS [Probdois]	276
XXXVIII. CARUS and his Sons CARINUS and NÚMERIAN [Carr-nudke]	282
XXXIX. DIOCLESIAN and MAXIMIAN [Di- maxdeif]	284
XL. CONSTANTIUS CHLORUS and GA- LERIUS [Chlo-galtý]	303
XLI. ‖ CONSTANTINE the Great [Constys]	306

* GALLUS. Between *Gallus* and *Valerian*, some Writers rank *Æmilian* among the Number of Emperors, but because he was never established in the Empire, nor his Title generally acknowledged, others more justly place him only among the Usurpers.

† FLAVIUS CLAUDIUS. Upon the Death of *Claudius*, *Aurelian* was unanimously chosen by the Army; and at the same Time *Quintillus*, Brother to *Claudius*, was proclaimed Emperor in *Italy*, and his Election allow'd by the Senate; but finding himself unable to support his Cause against *Aurelian*, he dispatch'd himself, by causing his Veins to be opened, after a short Reign only of 17 Days before he was rightly settled in his Empire; for which Reason he is here omitted.

‖ CONSTANTINE was saluted Emperor of the *West* upon the Death of his Father *Constantius Chlorus*; but was not sole Monarch till the Defeat and Death of *Licinius*, An. Dom. 323. [Licinitet] He remov'd the Imperial Seat to *Byzantium* in the Year 330. [Byzantiz.]

40 MEMORIA TECHNICA.

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XVIII. COMMODUS s. [<i>Commódbeiz</i>]	180
XIX. PERTINAX	} [Pert-juli- sant] } 193
XX. DIDIUS JULIAN	
XXI. SEPTIMIUS S-EVERUS	
XXII. CARACALLA & GETA ss. [<i>Caradab</i>]	211
XXIII. MACRINUS & DIADUMEN	} [Mac-he- dap-k] } 217
XXIV. HELIOGABALUS	
XXV. ALEXANDER S-EVERUS [<i>Al-sedd</i>]	222
XXVI. M-AXIMINUS and M-AXIMUS [<i>Mmetu</i>]	} 235
XXVII. PUPIENUS & B-ALBINUS [<i>Pu-bdik</i>]	
XXVIII. GORDIAN [<i>Gordin</i>]	239
XXIX. PHILIP [<i>Pheff</i>]	244
XXX. DECIUS [<i>Decidon</i>]	249
	XXXI.

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41.

An. Dom.

XXXI. * GALLUS & VOLUSIAN [Gal-vódlá]	251
XXXII. VALERIAN [Valéreli]	253
XXXIII. GALLIENUS [Galndaux]	260
XXXIV. † FLAVIUS CLAUDIUS [Clesk]	268
XXXV. AURELIAN [Aurepž]	270
XXXVI. TACITUS [Tacidóil]	275
XXXVII. PROBUS [Probdois]	276
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XLI. ‖ CONSTANTINE the Great [Constys]	306

* GALLUS. Between *Gallus* and *Valerian*, some Writers rank *Æmilian* among the Number of Emperors, but because he was never established in the Empire, nor his Title generally acknowledged, others more justly place him only among the Usurpers.

† FLAVIUS CLAUDIUS. Upon the Death of *Claudius*, *Aurelian* was unanimously chosen by the Army; and at the same Time *Quintillus*, Brother to *Claudius*, was proclaimed Emperor in *Italy*, and his Election allow'd by the Senate; but finding himself unable to support his Cause against *Aurelian*, he dispatch'd himself, by causing his Veins to be opened, after a short Reign only of 17 Days before he was rightly settled in his Empire; for which Reason he is here omitted.

‖ CONSTANTINE was saluted Emperor of the *West* upon the Death of his Father *Constantius Chlorus*; but was not sole Monarch till the Defeat and Death of *Licinius*, An. Dom. 323. [Licinites] He remov'd the Imperial Seat to *Byzantium* in the Year 330. [Byzantiz.]

An. Dom.

- XLII. FILII Constantini, the three }
 Sons of *Constantine*, viz. *Con-* } 337
stantine, *Constantius* and *Con-*
stans [Fil-constip]
 XLIII. Julian, Nephew to *Constantine* } 361
the Great [Julisa]
 XLIV. Jovian [Jovtauf] } 364

The Memorial Lines.

Nervous Trank Adraap Antbip Ant-phibsa Com-
 módbeiz.
 Pert-juli-sant Caradab Mac-hedap-k Al-sédd Mmetu
 Pu-bdik.
 Gordin Pheff Decidon Gal-vodla Valéreli Galndauz.
 Clesk Aurepæ Tacidoil Probdois Carr-nudke Di-maxdeif.
 Chlo-galyt Constys Fil-constip Julisa Jovtauf.

TABLE XXIV.

The Division of the EMPIRE.

EASTERN.		WESTERN.	
	<i>A. D.</i>		<i>A. D.</i>
VALENS [Valiso]	364	VALENTINIAN [Val-	} 364
THEODOSIUS MAG-	} 379	tinitauf]	
nus [The-magtoin]		GRATIAN [Gratoil]	375
ARCADIUS [Arctoul]	395	VALENTINIAN the	} 383
THEODOS. JUNIOR	} 408	Second [Val-sikt]	
[Theo-júnozei]		HONORIUS [Honotni]	393
MARCIAN [Marcolz]	450	VALENTINIAN the	} 424
LEO [Leoloi]	457	Third [Va-tódo]	
ZENO [Zenofpo]	474	MAXIMUS AVITUS	} 455
ANASTASIUS [Ana-	} 491	[Max-aviful]	
stafna]			
JUSTIN		MAJO-	

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EASTERN.

WESTERN.

A. D.	A. D.
JUSTIN [Justlak] 518	MAJORIAN [Majolp] 457
JUSTINIAN [Justinilep] } 527	* * * * *
* * * * *	AUGUSTULUS, in
PHOCAS [Phocauze] 602	whom ended the } 475
* * * * *	Western Empire
LEO ISAURICUS [Leispap] } 717	[August foil] }
* * * * *	The Restoration
IRENE [Irenpoup] 797	of the Western } 800
BASILIIUS MACEDO } 867	Empire by
[Baf-macekaup] }	CHARLEMAGNE
* * * * *	[Charlmeig]
LEO PHILOSOPHUS } 886	* * * * *
[Leo-pheiks] }	OTHO MAGNUS } 936
* * * * *	[Oth-magnis] }
ALEXIUS COMNENUS [Al-cazka] } 1081	* * * * *
* * * * *	HENRIC. QUARTUS } 1057
MICHAEL PALÆOLOGUS [Michapaladfa] } 1261	[Hen-quarbzap] }
* * * * *	* * * * *
	FREDERICK ÆNOBARBUS [Ænbale] } 1152
	* * * * *
	FREDERICUS SEC. } 1217
	[Frebdap] }
	* * * * *

CONSTANTINOPLE taken in the Reign of *Constantine Palæologus* the last Emperor of the *East* [Constantinoboli] vid. pag. 13. 1453

The Memorial Lines.

EASTERN Emperors.

Valiso The-magtoin Arctoul Theo-júnozei Marcolz.
 Léoloi Zenosfo Anastafna ———
 Justlak Justinilep Phocauze Le-ispap Irenpoup.
 Baf-macekaup Leo-pheiks Al-cazka Michapaladfa.

G 2

WESTERN

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WESTERN Emperors.

Valtinitauf Gratoil Val-sikt Honotni Va-todo.

Max-aviful Majolp ——— Augustfoil.

Charlmeig Oth-magnis Hen-quarbzup Ænbale Frebdap.

It was not agreeable with the Author's Design to give a *complete* Table of all the *Eastern* and *Western* Emperors. The Succession is carried down to the Sixth Century; and after that, only a few are added of such as were most remarkable: To which it may not be improper to subjoyn those Persons who were famous for wasting and ravaging the *Roman* Empire.

	An. Dom.
ALARIC, King of the <i>Goths</i> , besieges, takes and plunders <i>Rome</i> [Alrobz]	410
ATTILA, King of the <i>Huns</i> , call'd the Scourge of God, ravages <i>Italy</i> [Attifla]	451
GENSERIC the <i>Vandal</i> sacks <i>Rome</i> [Gensful]	455
ODOACER, King of the <i>Heruli</i> , makes him- self Master of <i>Italy</i> , and assumes the Name of King [Odops]	476
THEODORICK, King of the <i>Ostrogoths</i> , drives <i>Odoacer</i> from <i>Rome</i> , and kills him with his own Sword [Theódoni]	493
TOTILAS the <i>Ostrogoth</i> takes <i>Rome</i> [Totlop]	547

Alrobz Attifla Gensful Odops Theódoni Totlop.



T A B L E XXV.

EASTERN *General Councils.* vid. pag. 6.

<i>Place.</i>	<i>Pope.</i>	<i>Emperor.</i>	<i>Heretick.</i>	<i>Year</i>
I. Nice	SILvester	Constantine	ARIUS	325
II. CON-stantinople	DAMASUS	THEodosius Magnus	MACEDONIANS	381
III. EPHEsus	CElestine	THEOD. JUN.	NEstORIANS	431
IV. CHAL-cedon	LEO	MARCian	Eutyches & DIOSC.	451
V. CON-stantinople	Vigilius	Justinian	ORigenists	553
VI. Con-stantinople	Agatho	Constantine POgonatus	MONothe-lites	680

The Memorial Lines.

Nicifilcon-âritel Codathé-mateib Ephcethe-nesfib.
Challemar-eudiola Covijúst-Olut C-agcopo-monseiz.

WESTERN *General Councils.*

I. LATERAN	1122	I. LYONS	1255
II. LATERAN	1139	II. LYONS	1274
III. LATERAN	1175	[Lyodúl-doif]	
IV. LATERAN	1215	Vienna [Vítáa]	1311
V. LATERAN	1517	CONSTANCE [Constfáf]	1414
[Latbéd-in-oil-dal-lap]		BASIL [Basfia]	1431
		FLORENCE [Florenfin]	1439
		TRENT [Trenalol]	1545

The Memorial Lines.

Latbed-in-oil-dal-lap Lyodul-doif Vítáa Constfáf.
Basfia Florenfin Trenalol ———

N. B.

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N. B. A Thousand is to be added. Note also that the Second and Third *Lateran* being in the same Century with the first, *b* is left out; as *bed-in-oil*, instead of *bed-bin-boil*; the Syllables in Order answering to the Order of the Councils.

Councils not Œcumenial.

Ancyra	} [Anc- neotal] }	315	Antioch [Antob]	341
Neocæsarea			Sardica [Sardisp]	347
Gangra [Gangtoz]			Laodicea Laodisa]	361

Anc-neotal Gangtoz Antob Laodisa Sardisp.

TABLE XXVI.

FATHERS, HERETICKS, &c.

	Fl.	An.	Dom.
HERMAS PASTOR [Herm-pastaul]			65
CLEMENS ROMANUS [Clé-romaul]			65
IGNATIUS [Ignabza]			101
POLYCARP [Polycarázei]			108
JUSTIN MARTYR [Jus-marboz]			140
IRENÆUS [Irasp]			167
THEOPHILUS ANTIOCHENUS [Thask]			168
ATHENAGORAS [Athnapp]			177
CLEMENS ALEXANDRINUS [Cl-éxane]			192
TERTULLIAN [Tertand]			192
MINUTIUS F-elix [Mi-fdez]			220
ORIGEN [Oretz]			230
GREGORY THAUMATURGUS [Thaumelf]			254
CYPRIAN martyred [Cyprelk]			258
LACTANTIUS [Lactantyt]			303
ARNOBIUS [Arntyt]			303
EUSEBIUS PAMPHILI [Eu-pamtal]			315
ATHANASIUS [Athates]			326
CYRIL of jerusalem [Cyr-jilz]			350
			HILARY

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Ar. Dom.

HILARY [Hilarif]	354
EPIPHANIUS [Epiphánifk]	368
EPHRAIM SYRUS [Eph-fyrtoiz]	370
BASIL MAGNUS [Baf-magtoiz]	370
GREGORY NAZIANZEN [Greg-naztoiz]	370
MACARIUS [Macarip]	373
AMBROSE [Ambrotpe]	374
JEROM [Jeromtoik]	378
EVAGRIUS [Evagteiz]	380
RUFIN [Rufinz]	390
AUSTIN [Austins]	396
CHRYSOFTOM [Chrysotouk]	398
CYRIL of ALEXANDRIA [Cyr-alexôbe]	412
PHILO JUDÆUS [Phil-jufy]	40
JOSEPHUS [Joféphau]	67
AQUILA [Aquibek]	128
THEODOTIUS [Theodótapu]	175
SYMMACHUS [Symchézb]	201

HERETICKS.

CERINTHUS [Cerintheiz]	80
PAPIAS [Papaaz]	110
BASILIDES [Bafilibbe]	112
VALENTINIAN [Valentady]	120
MARCIAN [Marchoz]	140
HERMOGENES [Hermogapy]	170
MONTANUS [Montâpe]	172
NOVATIAN [Novdua]	251
PAULUS SAMOFATANUS [Pau-famdauz]	260
MANES [Manepp]	277
ARIUS [Aritel] pag. 6.	325
DONATUS [Dónaten]	329
EUNOMIUS [Eunomitauz]	360
PRISCILLAN [Priscitpa]	371
PELAGIUS [Pelagiôzu]	405

WRITERS

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WRITERS against Christianity.

	An. Dom.
CELSUS [Celsbuz]	150
HIEROCLES [Hierocl��ze]	202
PORPHYRY [Porph��py]	270
ZOSIMUS [Zosfel]	425

The Memorial Lines.

Herm-pastaul Cle-romaul Ignabza Polycarazei.
 Jus-marbox Irasp Th  sk Athnapp Cl-exane Tertand.
 Mi-sdex Oretz Thaumelf Cyprelk La  tantyt & Arntyt.
 Eu-pamtal Athates Cyr-jilz Hilarilf Epiphanisk.
 Eph-fyr-Baf-Gregotoiz Macaript Ambrot  po Jeromtoik.
 Evagteiz Rufinz Austins Chrysotouk Cyr-alex  be.

Phil-jusy Josephaup Aquibek Theod  tapu Symchez  b.

Ceritheiz Papaaz Basilibbe Valentady Marcbox.
 Hermogapy Mont  pe Pau-samdaux Novdua Manepp.
 Donaten Eunomitauz Priscit  pa Pelagiozu.

Celsbuz Hierocl  ze ——— Porph  py Zosfel.

TABLE XXVII.

Popes, Authors, Famous Men, &c.

A. D.		A. D.	
LIBERIUS [Libertle]	352	Leo X. [Laz-blat]	1513
ZOSIMUS [Zosoap]	417	GREGORY XIII.	} 1572
LEO mag. [Leo-moff]	444	[Gregobi-bupe]	
GELASIUS [Gelafone]	492	SIXTUS QUINTUS	} 1585
JOAN [Joankof]	844	[S-quin-aleil]	
URBIN VI.	} Anti-Popes.	CLEMENT VIII.	} 1592
CLEMENT VII.		[Cle-k-aloud]	
[Urb-s-Cle-p-atoip]		1377	SAN-

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Bef. Chr.	A. D.
SANCHONIATHON } 1193	ZONARAS [Zona-rabbak] } 1118
HERODOTUS [Herodofus] } 456	GRATIAN [Gratabla] } 1151
MANETHO [Manetheky] } 280	BALFAMON [Balsabou] } 1191
BEROSUS [Berodfou] } 269	Pet. Lombard } 1158
HIPPARCHUS [Hipparchse] } 162	THOM. AQUINAS } 1263
	[Thom-aquadsfi] }
A. D.	PETRARCH [Petrattu] } 1335
ONKELOS [Onkelkoi] } 87	PTOL. GEOGRAPH } 140
TACITUS [Tacitazei] } 108	[Ptol-gëografz] }
AUL. GELLIUS [Gellaad] } 112	COPERNICUS [Copernicafoit] } 1473
PAUSANIAS [Pausato] } 134	TYCHO BRAHE } 1546
GALEN [Galbot] } 143	[Tychblos] }
DIODEGENES LAERTIUS [Laertbop] } 147	GALILÆO [Galilase] } 1642
PRUDENTIUS [Prudinp] } 397	ERASMUS ob. } 1536
EUTROPIUS [Eutropfek] } 428	[Erasmuts] }
MERLIN [Merlopai] } 477	ROB. STEPHENS } 1559
HESYCHIUS [Heschfoun] } 499	ob. [Ro-ftlun] }
PROCOPIUS [Procolip] } 537	TURNEBUS [Turnaul] } 1565
AGATHIAS [Agathlaup] } 567	HEN. STEPHENS } 1563
GILDAS [Gildusf] } 567	ob. [Hen-ftelfi] }
BEDE [Bedfous] } 666	THUANUS HISTORICUS [Thuanfap] } 1617

The Memorial Lines.

Libertle Zosoap Leo-moff Gelásone Joankof.
 Urb-s-Cle-p-atop L-az-blat Squin-aleil Cle-k-aloud
 Gregohi-bupe.

H

Sanchabout

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Sanchabout Herodofus Manetheky Hipparbfe Berodfou.

Onkelkoi Gelaad Tacitazei Paufato Galbot.
 Laertbop Prudinp Eutropfek Merlopoi Hefchfoun.
 Procolip Agathlaup Gildufp Bedsaus Zonorabbak.
 Gratabla Balaboub Lombalk Thom-aquadfi Petrattu.
 Ptol-göografz Tychblos Copernicafoit Galilafse.
 Erasmuts Ro-ftlun Turnlaul Hen-ftelfi Thuanfap.

The Time when any Author or Famous Man flourished may also be known in general, as follows,

	<i>Flourished under</i>
VITRUVIUS	JULIUS Cæsar
Dionyfius HALICARNASSENSIS	AUGUSTUS
STRABO	TIBERIUS
SILIUS ITALICUS	NERO
Quin. CURTIUS	VESPASIAN
PLUTARCH	TRAJAN
APPIAN	ANTONINUS P-IUS
ARRIAN	SEVERUS
ULPIAN	
PROSPER	THEODOSIUS junior
OROSIUS	
JORNANDES	JUSTINIAN

The Memorial Lines.

Vitruv-jul Halic-aug Strab-tib Sil-Itál-nero Curt-vesp.
 Plut-Appi-tra Arri-anp Ulp-sev Pros-Orós-theo Jorn-
 just.

TABLE XXVIII.

The Founders of the Kingdoms of EUROPE.

An. Dom.

The First

Bishop of Rome	St. Peter [Pest]	43
Pope	HYGINUS [Hygalo]	154
Imp. ORIENTIS	GALERIUS [Ori-galtyt]	303
Emp. of Constanti- nople	ARCADIUS [Const- arctoul]	395
TURKISH Emperor	OTTOMAN [Turk- ottomadnoi]	1297
Emperor of the Ro- mans	JULIUS CÆsar bef. } Chr. [Rom-jufs]	46
King of ITALY in the Empire	ODOACER [Ital-odops]	476
Emp. of GERMANY	CHARLEMAGNE } [Ger-charlmeig]	800
King of FRANCE	PHARAMOND } [Frah-pharamody]	420
King of SPAIN	ATHAULPHUS } [Sp-athfaz]	410
King of PORTUGAL	ALPHONSUS [Port- alabin]	1139
King of SCOTLAND	FERGUSIUS bef. Chr. } [Scot-fergtid]	332
King of ENGLAND	EGBERT [Engkek]	828
King of POLAND	BOLESLAUS [Pol- bolath]	1000
King of DENMARK	OLAUS [Den-olak- zou]	809
King of SWEDEN	F-RO [Swe-fkas]	816

The Memorial Lines.

Pest Hygalo Ori-galtyt Const-arctoul Turk-otto-
madnoi.

Rom-jus Ital-ódops Ger-charlmeig Fran-pharamódy.
Sp-athfaz Port-alabin Scot-fergtid Pol-bolath Engkek.
Den-olakzou Swefkas. ———

TABLE XXIX.

The Times of the Writing of the Canonical Books of the New Testament.

	A. D.		A. D.
1 THESſal. } [Thes-]	52	Titus & } [Ti-]	
2 THEſſal. } le-t]	53	1 TIMOTHY } timſu]	65
1 PETER [Pelf]	54	2 PETER } [Sec-pe-]	
GALATIANS }		2 TIMOTHY } timaup]	67
1 & 2 CORINTHIANS }	57	JUDE [Judpa]	71
ROMANS [Gá-co-rup]		REVELATIONS [Revnau]	96
PHILIPPIANS }		JOHN GOſp. & Ep. }	
COLLOſſIANS } Phi- }		[Jonp]	97
E-PHEſIANS } col- }	62	MATTHEW [Mob or]	
PHILEMON } E-ph- }		Matfa]	41
JAMES } jaſe]		MARK [Marot]	43
HEBREWS [Hebſi]	63	L-uke [Laub]	61
		Acts [Acſt]	63

The Memorial Lines.

Thes-le-t Pelf Gá-co-rup Phi-col-E-ph-jaſe Hebſi
Ti-timſu.

Sec-pe-timaup Judpa Revnau Jonp Mób Marot Acſt
Laub.

TABLE XXX.

*The Provincial and Legatin Constitutions,
according to the Order in which they
were made.*

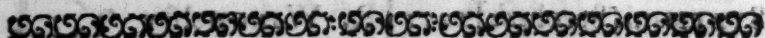
<i>Constitutiones. Edit. A.D.</i>	<i>Editæ A. D.</i>
STEPHANI [Stephede] 1222	R. WINCHELSEY } 1305
RICARDI [Ricardiz] 1230	[Winchtyl] }
EDMUNDI [Ed- } 1236	WALTER [Walted] 1322
mundis] }	Si. MEPHAM } 1328
OTHONIS Card. } 1237	[Mephtek] }
Legati [Othdip] }	J. STRATFORD } 1342
BONIFACII [Bonefa] 1261	[Stratfotod] }
OTHOBONI Card. } 1268	S. ISLEPE [Isleptaud] 1362
Leg. [Othobdauk] }	S. LANGHAM } 1367
J. PECCHAM apud } 1279	[Langhisp] }
READING [Pec- } 1279	S. SUDBURY [Sud- } 1378
readdoin] }	butoik] }
EJUSDEM apud } 1281	T. ARUNDEL [A- } 1408
LAMBETH [Pec- } 1281	runfyk] }
lambeka] }	H. CHICHELEY } 1415
	[Chichfal] }

The Memorial Lines.

Stephede Ricardiz Edmundis Othdip Othobdauk.
Bonefa Pec-readdoin Winchtyl Pec-lambeka Walted.
Stratfotod Isleptaud Si-mephtek Chichfal Arunfyk.
Sudbutoik & Langhisp. —



GEOGRAPHICA.



S E C T. III.

The Application of this Art to Geography.



IN the first Place are laid down the general Divisions of *Europe*, *Asia*, *Africk* and *America*; then the particular Divisions of the several Kingdoms of *Europe*, into their respective Governments or Provinces. For every Division there is one *Technical Line*, composed of the first Syllables (or sometimes only of the first Letters) of the Parts or Places into which it is subdivided; which Syllables or Letters are distinguished from the rest, in the Tables, by Small Capitals, or an *Hyphen* following.

'Tis further to be observ'd, that the Beginning, Middle, and Ending of the Line answer, in order, to the *Northern*, *Middle* and *Southern* Divisions of the Kingdoms or Countries; so that not only the Places themselves, but in some Measure their Situation with Respect to each other may be remember'd at the same time. Thus in the *Memorial Line* for *France*,

Fra = P Nor-I-cham; Bret-O-BuL; Gui-La-DaP.

P Nor-

P Nor-I-cham denotes the four *Northern* Governments, viz. P-icardy, NORMandy, I-île of *France*, and CHAMPagne.

Bret-O-BuL denotes the four *Middle* Governments, viz. BREtagne, O-rléanois, Bourgogne, and L-ionnois.

Guî-La-Da-P denotes the four *Southern* Governments, viz. GUIenne with Gascony, LANGUEDOCK, DAUPHINY and P-rovence.

It will be yet some further Help to remember the Situation of Places, to observe, that in the several Divisions I begin at the *West*, and go on *Eastward*, as far as the Limits of the Country will allow, in a strait Line, unless where the Irregularity of the Position makes this Method inconvenient or impracticable: Where that is the Case, the Reader will supply the Defect by his own Observation, and by comparing with proper Maps.

Observe further, that where the Syllables are connected with an *Hyphen*, the Countries denoted by them are contiguous from West to East; thus,

Nor-I-cham shews that the *Isle of France* joyns to *Normandy* on the East, and *Champagne* to the *Isle of France* on the East. Where the Syllables or Letters denoting two or more Countries are joyn'd together without an *Hyphen*, there the Countries are contiguous from North to South. Thus Gui-La-DaP shews that *Languedock* joyns to *Guienne* on the East, *Dauphiny* and *Provence* to *Languedock* on the East; and also that *Provence* is contiguous to, and South of *Dauphiny*. Such Syllables as have an *Hyphen* preceding, but are not by it immediately joyn'd to the foregoing Syllable, signifie that the Countries denoted by them lie Eastward, but are not contiguous. Thus Sp-It-Turk shews that *Italy* is East of *Spain*, and *Turky* East of *Italy*, but not contiguous.

When the Reader is become well acquainted with the *General Divisions*, he may then go on to charge his Memory with the chief Cities, and most remarkable Places of every Country; their Longitude and Latitude; the Correspondence of antient and present Geography; the Geography of the Old and New Testament; the Proportions of the Kingdoms of *Europe* to *Great Britain*; the Situation of the most noted Islands; with other instructive and entertaining Particulars in Geography: All which he will find himself able to remember with greater Ease than he can possibly imagine, till he is acquainted with the *Memorial Lines*, contriv'd for that Purpose.

TABLE I.

The General Divisions of EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICK and AMERICA.

I. EUROPE is divided into,

1. *Northern*; Containing NORway, S-weden, MOScovy; D-enmark:
2. *Middle*; Containing Netherlands, Germany, POLand, Little T-artary; FRANCE, SWITZERland, HUNGary, TRANsilvania, MOLDavia, VALachia.
3. *Southern*; Containing Spain with *Portugal*, Italy, TURKY.

Eur = No-S-Mo D; Né-Ge-Po-IT Fran-Switz
Hun-Tran-Mo-Va Sp-It-Turk.

II. ASIA is divided into,

1. *Northern*; Containing Great TARTary, GEOR-gia.

2. *Middle*;

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2. *Middle*; Containing Turkey in *Asia*, Persia, Empire of the MOgul, CHINA.

3. *Southern*; Containing ARABIA, East INDIES.

AS = Ta-Geo; Tur-Pé-Mo-Chin; Arab -Ind —

III. AFRICK is divided into,

1. *Northern*; Containing Barbary, BILdulgerid, E-gypt.

2. *Middle*; Containing ZAara, Negroland, Guinea, N-ubia.

3. *Southern*; Containing Congo, ABissinia, Coast of ABEX, Coast of CAFreria, MONomotopa, ZANGuebar, Coast of Ajan.

AF = BáBil-E; ZáNeGui-N; Con-Abíff-Abe
Caf-Mono-Zangu-Aj.

IV. AMERICA is divided into,

1. *N-orthern*; Containing New WALES, New BRITAIN, LOVifiana, CANADA or New France, New GRANADA, MEXICO, FLORIDA, New ENGLAND containing these seven Provinces, (CAROLINA, VIRginia, MARYland, P-enfylvania, New YORK, New J-arsey, New ENGLAND properly so call'd,) lying from South West to North East.

2. *S-outhern*; Containing Terra FIRMA, PERU, Country of the AMAZONS, BRAfil, CHILI, PARAGUAY, MAGellanica.

N-AM = Wal -Brit Lóvi-Can GranMex-Flor (Cár-Vi-Ma P-YorJ Eng.

— S-AM = Fírm Per-Amáz-Bra Chi-ParMag.

TABLE II.

The particular Divisions of Northern EUROPE.

I. **NORWAY** is divided into five Parts or Governments; *viz.*

WARDhus (containing F-inmark and Norwegian LAPland,) DRöntheim, BERgen, Aggerhus, † B-a-hus.

II. **SWEDELAND** is divided into seven general Parts, *viz.*

Swedish LAPland with B-othnia intermingled, Sweden proper, F-inland, INGRIA; GÖthland, SCö-nen, LIVONIA.

III. **DENMARK** contains,

The Peninsula of JUTland, ZEeland, and the lesser Isles.

IV. **MUSCOVY** contains many Provinces; the most considerable of which are,

Northern; Moscovian LAPland, S-amoiedes, Ob-dora, CONDora, Siberia, Dwina, K-argapolia.

Southern; WELiki, PLESkow, MOScow, VO-lodimir, MORDUA Tartars, CZERMissi Tartars, CASan.

The Memorial Lines.

NOR = Ward (F-Lap) DröBerAg B. SWED = Lá (B) Swep -FIngria GöSc-Liv.

DEN = Jut-Zee.

MUSC = Lap -S-Ob Cö-Si Dwik; WelPlés-Mo-Vo-Mordua-Czerm-Cas.

TABLE

† Some make Babus a Part of Swedeland.

TABLE III.

*The Particular Divisions of Middle
EUROPE.*

I. The *NETHERLANDS*, or *Low-Countries*, are generally distinguished into the *United* or *Dutch Netherlands* lying to the *North*, frequently call'd *Holland*, and the *Spanish Netherlands* to the *South*, frequently call'd *Flanders*, from the most remarkable Province in each.

The *United Netherlands* are usually divided into these Seven Provinces, viz. *FRISLAND*, *GRONINGEN*, *OVERYSSSEL*, *HOLLAND*, *UTRECHT*, *GELDERLAND* with *Zutphen*, *Z-eeland*.

The *Spanish Netherlands* are usually divided into these Ten Provinces, viz. *FLANDERS*, *BRABANT*, *MARQUISATE* of the *Empire* within *Brabant*, *Seignory* of *Malines* within *Brabant*, *Part* of *Gelderland*, *LIMBURG*, *ARTOIS*, *HANAU*, *NAMUR*, *LUXEMBURG*.

HOLL = Fris-GrOv H-U-Ge-Zu Z; Fla-B (Mar-Ma) GLim Art-Ha-Na-Luxem.

II. *GERMANY* is divided into Nine Circles;

Three *Northern*; Circle of *Westphalia*, Circle of *lower Saxony*, Circle of *upper Saxony*.

Three *Middle*; Circle of *lower Rhine*, Circle of *upper Rhine*, Circle of *FRANCONIA*.

Three *Southern*; Circle of *SUABIA*, Circle of *BAVARIA*, Circle of *AUSTRIA*.

To which may be added, the Kingdom of *BOHEMIA*, distinguish'd into four general Parts, viz. *Lusatia*, *Silesia*, *Bohemia proper*, *Moravia*.

GERM = We-Sal-up; Rhil-u-Fran; Sua-Bav-Aus.

BOHE = Lusa-Si. Bo-Mor.

III. *POLAND* is distinguished into two general Parts; the Duchy of *Lithuania*, and the Kingdom of *Poland* properly so call'd.

The Duchy of *Lithuania* contains the Duchy of Curland, Samogitia, *LITHUANIA* proper.

The Kingdom of *Poland* contains *PRUSSIA*, *POLACHIA*, *MAZOVIA*, *Poland magna*, *Poland parva*, little *RUSSIA*, *VOLHINIA*, *POPOLIA*.

POL = CuSa-Lith Pru-Polach Maz Polmapa Rus-VolhiPodol.

IV. *FRANCE* is divided into Twelve Governments:

Four *Northern*; P-icardy, Normandy, I-sle of *France*, *CHAMPAGNE*.

Four *Middle*; *BRETAGNE*, O-rleanois, *BOURGOGNE*, L-ionnois.

Four *Southern*; *GUIENNE* with *Gascony*, *LANGUEDOC*, *DAUPHINY*, P-rovence.

To which may be added the other Countries comprehended within the Compass of *Old Gaul*, viz.

LORRAIN, East of *CHAMPAGNE*.

SAVOY, East of *Burgundy* and *Dauphiny*.

SWITZERLAND East of *Franche C-ompte*.

FRANCHE COMTE, East of *B-urgundy*.

FRA = P Nor-I-Cham; Brét-O-Bou L; Gui-La-DaP. LorCh SavBuDa SwiC CoB.

TABLE IV.

The Particular Divisions of Southern EUROPE.

I. *SPAIN* (excluding *Portugal*) may be divided into two general Parts:

Northern;

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Northern; Containing Eight Provinces, viz. GAL-
licia, A-sturia, Biscay, N-avarre, ARAGON, CATA-
lonia, LEON, Castile *vetus*.

Southern; Containing Five Provinces, viz. Castile
nova, VALENCIA, ANDALUSIA, MURCIA, G-ranada.

SPA = Gál-A-Bisc-N-Ara-Cat Le-Casvet Caspo-
Val And-MurG.

II. ITALY may be distinguished into

Northern, or Lombardy; Containing Piedmont,
MONTferrat, MILAN, Republick of G-enoa, Re-
publick of VENICE, MANTua, PARma, MIRandula,
MODena.

Southern; Republick of Lucca, Duchy of Tuf-
cany, the PAPacy or States of the Church, Kingdom
of NAPles.

IT = Lom (= Pi-Mont-MilG VenManPa-MiMód)
Lu-Tu Pap-Nap.

III. TURKEY in EUROPE may be distin- guish'd into,

Northern; Containing Bessarabia, CROATIA, D-al-
matia, BOSnia, SERVIA, BULGARIA.

Southern; Containing ALBANIA, MACEDONIA, Ro-
mania, CANina, Janna, LIVADIA, MOREA.

TURK = Befs CroD Bó-Se-Bul; Alb-Mac-Rom
Can-Ja LivadMor.

The Memorial Lines for all EUROPE.

NOR = Ward (F-Lap) DroBerAg B. SWED =
Lá (B) Swep -FIngria GoSc -Liv.

DEN = Jut-Zee.

MUSC = Lap -S-Ob Có-Si DwiK; WelPlés-Mo-
Vo-Mordua-Czerm-Cas.

HOLL

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HOLL = Fris-GrOv H-U-Ge-Zu Z; Fla-B. (Mar-
Ma) GLim Art-Ha-Na-Luxem.
GERM = We-Sal-up; Rhil-u-Fran; Sua-Bav-Aus.
BOHE = Lufa-Si Bo-Mor.
POL = CuSa-Lith Pru-Polach Maz Polmapa Rus-
VolhiPodol.
FRA = P Nor-I-Cham; Brét-O-Bou L; Gui-La-
DaP. LorCh SavBuDa SwiC CoB.
SPA = Gál-A-Bisc-N-Ara-Cat Le-Casvet Casno-
Val And-MurG.
IT = Lom (= Pi-Mont-MilG VenManPa-MiMód)
Lu-Tu Pap-Nap.
TURK = Befs CroD-Bó-Se-Bul; Alb-Mac-Rom
Can-Ja LivadMor.

TABLE V.

ENGLAND, WALES, IRE- LAND, SCOTLAND.

I. *ENGLAND* may be divided into three general Parts, *Northern*, *Middle*, and *Southern*; which all together contain 40 Counties or Shires.

The *Northern* Part of *ENGLAND* contains six Counties or Shires.

On the <i>West</i> Coast from <i>North</i> to <i>South</i> .	On the <i>East</i> Coast from <i>North</i> to <i>South</i> .
Cumberland	Northumberland
Westmorland	Durham
Lancashire	Yorkshire
[Cum-WeLa]	[NorDurYor]

The *Middle* Part of *ENGLAND* contains 24 Counties or Shires.

On

On the *West*, joining to *Wales* from N. to S. On the *East* Coast from North to South.

CHEshire	}	—	Lincolnshire
SHropshire			
Herefordshire	—	{	N-orfolk
			S-uffolk
Monmouthshire			Essex
[CheShHeMon]			[LiNSEs]

Between <i>Lincolnshire</i> E. and <i>Chesh.</i> and <i>Shropsh.</i> W.	Between <i>Norfolk</i> and <i>Suffolk</i> E. and <i>Herefordshire</i> W.	Between <i>Essex</i> E. and <i>Monmouthshire</i> W.	
Derbyshire	Worcestershire	Glostershire	
NOTting-hamshire	}	N.	Oxfordshire
STAFFordshire	Warwickshire	Buckinghamsh.	
LEICEsterhire	Norhamptonsh.	HARTfordshire	
R-utlandshire	B-edfordshire	M-iddlesex	
[De-No Staf-Lei-R]	HUNtingdonshire		
	C-ambridgeshire		
	[Wor-Wá-No-B-Hun-C]	[Gl-O-Buc-HarM]	

The *Southern* Part of *ENGLAND* contains 16 Counties or Shires.

Between the <i>Channel</i> and the <i>Severn</i> Sea.	Between the <i>Channel</i> and the <i>Thames</i> .
CORNwall	WILTshire
DEVonshire	BERKshire
SOMerfetshire	HAMPshire
DORsetshire	SURREy
	S-uffex
	KENT
[Corn-Dev-SoDo]	[Wilt-BerHa-SurS-Ken]

The Memorial Lines.

Cum-WeLa NorDurYor CheShHeMon Li NSEls
 De-No Staf-Lei-R.
 Wor-Wá-No-B-Hun-C Gl-O-Buc-HarM Corn-
 Dev-SoDo-Wilt-BerHa-SurS-Ken.

The Division of ENGLAND according to the Circuits.

<i>Western.</i>	<i>Oxford.</i>
Cor-dé-dor-ham Som-	Bar-O-glouce-mon
wilt :	worcest-here-shrop-staff.
<i>Home.</i>	<i>Midland.</i>
Hart-éls-ken-sur-sus.	North-rut-linc Darby-no-
	leice-war.
<i>Norfolk.</i>	<i>Northern.</i>
Norf-fu-cam Hun-béd-	Yor-dur-nor lánca-we-
buck.	cumber.

II. *WALES* is divided into Two general Parts:

North Wales ; Containing 'Anglesey, CAERNAR-
 vanshire, DENBIGHshire, FLINTshire, MERIONETH-
 shire, MONTGOMERYshire.

South Wales ; Containing CARDIGANshire, RAD-
 NORshire, PEMBROKEshire, CARMARTHENshire, BRECK-
 NOCKshire, GLAMORGANshire.

W = Ang-Cá-De-Fli-*ch*, Meri-Mont-*sh*, Card-Rad-
 here, Pem-Ca-BreGlam-mon.

N. B. The *Italic* Letters denote the adjoining
 Counties of England ; as *ch*, *Cheshire*, adjoining
 to *Flintshire* ; *mont-sh*, *sh Shropshire*, adjoining to
Montgomeryshire, &c.

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III. SCOTLAND is divided into Two general Parts:

North Scotland, or *Highland*, beyond the River *Tay*, containing 13 Counties; among which are STRATHNAVERN, CAITHNESS, SUTHERLAND, ROSS, LOCHABAR, MURRAY, BRAIDALBIN, P-erth.

South Scotland, on this Side the *Tay*, containing 22 Counties; some of which are ARGYLE, FIFE, LOTHIAN, MARCHE, GALLOWAY.

SCOT = Strath-Caith SùthRos Loch -Mur BraiP;
Arg -Fi Lo-March Gal.

IV. IRELAND is divided into Four larger Parts or Provinces.

ULSTER to the North	LEINSTER to the East
MUNSTER to the South	CONNAUGHT to the West.

IREL = Ulst Lein-Con Munst —

TABLE VI.

Chief Cities and Remarkable Places.

In FRANCE.

Amien ch. T. in <i>Picardy</i>	BOURDEAUX in <i>Guienne</i>
P-aris in the <i>Ile</i> of France	THOLOUSE in <i>Languedock</i>
Rouen in <i>Normandy</i>	GREENOBLE in <i>Dauphiny</i>
TROY } in <i>Champagne</i>	DIJON in <i>Burgundy</i>
RHEIMS }	AIX }
RENNE in <i>Bretagne</i>	MARSEILLE } in <i>Provence</i>
POICTIERS in <i>Orleanois</i>	ORANGE }

The Memorial Lines.

Amica Pisle Rouen Troy-rheicham Rénbreta Poictori.
Bourdgui Thola Greedau Dijonburg Aix-mar & or-
prov.

K

In

In the NETHERLANDS.

Middleburge in Zeeland	DUNKirk	} in Flanders
Deventer in Overissel	Doway	
Lewarden in Friseland	ANTwerp	} in Brabant
BRUSsels in Brabant	Loo in Gelderland	
BRUGES in Flanders	MONS	} in Hanault
CHARLEROY in Namur	CAMbray	

Midzee Devóverifs Lewárfrise Brúsbraba Brugflan.
 Charlnam Dunk-dówafland Mon-cambhan Loogel &
 Antbrab.

In GERMANY.

HAMBURgh	} Ch. Town in	FRANCfort in UP. Rhine
HANOVER		NUREm-
WITtem-	} in Upper	berge } in Franconia
burgh		MUNster in Westphalia
HEIDELBERge	} in the Circle	STRASburge in UP. Rhine
COLOGne		CLEVES in Westphalia
MUNich in Bavaria	} of 10. Rhine	VIENNA in Austria
AUGSburg in Swabia		

Hamb-hanosal Witsup Hei-colrhilo Munbavar Aug-
 swab.

Francrbup NurF Munswest Strasrbup Clevwestpha
 ViennAust.

In SPAIN.

BILboa in Biscay	PAMPELona in Navarre
COMPostella in Gallicia	SARAGosa in Aragon
SEville in Andalusia	BURgo in Castile <i>vetus</i>
BARcelona in Catalonia	MADrid in Castile <i>nova</i>
OViedo in Asturia	TORTosa in Catalonia

Bilbis Composgal Sevandal Barcatal Ovaſt.
Pampelnaw Saragar Burcaſ-vet Madca-no Tortcept.

In TURKEY in Europe.

SOPHIA chief } Bulgaria	TERGOVIſKO in Walachia
Town in }	HERMAN- } Transylvania
BELGRADE in Servia	ſtat in }
SERAIO in Boſnia	SACKZO in Moldavia
SPALATO in Dalmatia.	CONSTANTI- } Romania
SALONIKI in Macedonia	nople in }
CARLSTAT in Croatia	

Sophbul Belſervi Seraibos Spalda Salonmar.
Carlsro Tergówalach Hermtransyl Sackzomo Conſtrom.

TABLE VII.

Remarkable Places, ſparſim, in EUROPE.

FONTARABIA in Biſcay	MAGDEBURGE in lo. Saxony
RATISBON in Bavaria	CALAIS in Picardy
PADUA in Venice	BADEN in Swabia
NIMEGUEN in Gelderland	BENEVENTUM in Naples
OLIVA in Pruſſia	BREDA in Brabant
CONSTANCE in Swabia	CADIZ in Andaluſia
AIX LA CHA- } in Weſt-	AGINCOURT in Artois
pelle } phalia	MITTAW in Curland
MONTPE- } in Langue-	MALAGA in Granada
lier } dock	TRIERS in Cir. of lo. Rhine
CASSEL in Cir. of UP. Rhine	MAESTRICH in Limbuge
ARCHANGEL in Dwina	HAVER- } in Normandy
Hochſtet } in Bavaria	degrace }
BLLENHEIM }	VALEDOLID in Old Caſtile
St. OMERS in Artois	TOLEDO in New Caſtile
FERDEN } in lo. Saxony	MEAUX in Champagne
BREMEN }	SOISSON in Iſle of France
	AVIGNON

AVIGNON in <i>Provence</i>	GENEVA in <i>Switzerland</i>
NASSAW in C. of <i>up. Rhine</i>	LISBON in <i>P-ortugal</i>
CITIDELLA in <i>Minorca</i>	RAGUSA in <i>Dalmatia</i>
CAGLIARI in <i>Sardinia</i>	BRESLAW in <i>Silesia</i>
PALERMO in <i>Sicily</i>	PRAGUE in <i>Bohemia</i>
SLESWICK in <i>Jutland</i>	STETIN in <i>Pomerania</i>
BASTIA in <i>Corfica</i>	PERPIGNAN in <i>Rousillon</i>
CRACOW in <i>Poland parva</i>	TRENT in <i>Tyrol</i>
WARSAW in <i>Mazovia</i>	STRASBURGE in <i>Alsace</i>
BERGEN in <i>Norway</i>	POLA in <i>Istria</i>
COPENHAGEN in <i>Zeeland</i>	FOSSEGA } in <i>Slavonia</i>
NISMES in <i>Languedock</i>	PETERWA- } RADIN }
CHRISTIANA in <i>Aggerus</i>	BERLIN in <i>Brandenbûrge</i>
TURIN in <i>Piedmont</i>	DRESDEN } in <i>Saxony</i>
RIGA in <i>Livonia</i>	LIPSECK }
ROCHELLE in <i>Orleanois</i>	RAVENNA in <i>Romagna</i>
GOTTEMBURG in <i>Gothland</i>	LORETTO in <i>Ancona</i>
LUNDEN in <i>Sconen</i>	
CRESSY in <i>Picardy</i>	
SALAMANCA in <i>Leon</i>	ROUSIL- } part of <i>Cata-</i>
ZELL in <i>lower Saxony</i>	lon } <i>lonia</i>
CHAMBERY in <i>Savoy</i>	SCLAVONIA of <i>Hungary</i>
DANTZICK in <i>Prussia</i>	TYROL of <i>Austria</i>
STOCK- } in <i>Sweden prop.</i>	POMERANIA } of <i>UP.</i>
holm }	BRANDENBURG } <i>S-axony</i>
PRESBURG in <i>up. Hungary</i>	SAXONY }
CORDUBA in <i>Andalusia</i>	ISTRIA } Part of the Rep.
CARTAGENA in <i>Murcia</i>	of <i>Venice</i>
BESAN- } in <i>Franche Comte</i>	
con }	ANCONA } part of the <i>Pa-</i>
LIEGE in <i>Westphalia</i>	ROMAGNA } <i>pacy or States</i>
CREMONA in <i>Milan</i>	of the <i>Church</i>
BACCA- } in the <i>Peninsula</i>	LIMOSIN part of <i>Guienne</i>
far } of little <i>Tartary</i>	BERRY } of <i>Orleanois</i>
NANCY in <i>Lorrain</i>	ANJOU }
LEGHORN } in <i>Tuscany</i>	HOLSTEIN } part of <i>LO.</i>
FLORENCE }	Saxony }
	CAPITANATE part of <i>Naples</i>

The Memorial Lines.

Fontárabisc Ratibav Padven Nimgélder Olivprus.
 Constwab Aix-la-chawest Montpellang Casrhup &
 Archdwin.
 Hoc-blenhebav Omerart Ferdbremsa-lo Magdsa-lo
 Calpic.
 Badswab Benvennap Bredbrab Cadandal Agincart.
 Mitcurland Malagran Trierbi-l Maestlimbur Haverd-
 norm.
 ValedoloC TolnewC Meauxcham Soissisle & Avigprov.
 Nasirb-up Citidelmin Cagsard Palsfici Slesjut.
 Bastcorfic Cracopolp Warsmazov Bergeno Copzeel.
 Nismlangued Christagg Turinpied Rigali Rochorl.
 GoG Lundscron Cresspic Salamancle Zellfalo Chamfaw.
 Dantzicpru Stockswep Prés-uphung Cordandalu Cart-
 mur.
 Besfran-com Liegewest Cremmil Bacctarta-pe Nanlor.
 Leg-Flortusc Genswitz LisP Ragdal Bresfile Pragbo.
 Stetpomeran Perprou Trentyr Straßbalsa Polistri.
 Foss-warasclav Berlbran Dres-Lipsax Ravro Lorettanc.
 Rouscatalon Sclavhung Tyrolaust Pom-brand-faSup
 Istven.
 Anc-Rompap Limoguienn Berr-Anjorl Holtsalo Cap-
 nap.

T A B L E VIII.

*Chief Cities and remarkable Places, sparsim,
 in ASIA, AFRICK and AMERICA.*

PEKIN ch. City in China	ALEPPO ch. City in Syria
AGRA in India	CAIRO in Egypt
CHAMBALU in Tartary.	FEZ in Barbary
ISPAHAN in Persia	DAARA in Bildulgerid'
	TOMBUTE

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TOMBute in <i>Negroland</i>	ASTRACan in <i>Tartary</i>
MONOMO- } in <i>Æthiopia</i>	Nicoſia in <i>Cyprus</i>
topa } <i>superior</i>	Mosul } in <i>Diarbeck</i>
DUNCalo in <i>Nubia</i>	BAGdat }
CHAXumo } in <i>Æthiopia</i>	SMYRNA in <i>Natolia</i>
inferior }	Azoph in <i>Circassia</i>
S. FEE in <i>Granada</i>	
S. SALVador in <i>Brasil</i>	NATolia } Parts of
S. JAGO in <i>Chili</i>	SYRIA } <i>Turky</i>
Assumption in <i>Paraguay</i>	Diarbeck } in <i>Asia</i>
QUEbeck in <i>Canada</i>	TURcomania }
PHILadel- } in <i>Pensil-</i>	MENGrelia of <i>Georgia</i>
phia } <i>vania</i>	CARAMania } of <i>Na-</i>
JAMES Town in <i>Virginia</i>	AMASia } <i>tolia</i>
BALTimore in <i>Maryland</i>	NATolia prop. } largely
PORTroyal } in * <i>Nova</i>	ALADulia } taken
Scotia }	

The Memorial Lines.

Pekchín Agrind Chambtart Iſppers Aléſſyri CairE.
 Fezbarb Daabildul Tombneg Monomæth-ſupe Dunnub.
 Chaxæth-inf Feegran Salvbras Jagóchili Aſſpar.
 Quebcanada Philpens Jamvirgin Baltmary Portno-ſc.
 Aſtractart Nicocyp Mos-Bagdia Smyrnat Azopcirc.
 Nat-Syri-Di-Turctur Menggeorg Car-Amás-Nat-
 Aládnat.

TABLE IX.

LATITUDE and LONGITUDE of the
moſt remarkable Places.

To the Beginning of the Name of the Place is
added a *Technical* Ending, conſiſting of three or four
Letters

* Part of *Canada*.

Letters, the two first whereof denote the Latitude; the other the Longitude: Thus,

Stocklou-ak, i. e. Stockholm in the 59th Degree of Latitude, and 18 of Longitude; *lou* standing for 59, according to the general Key, and *ak* for 18. But note here, that you are not to suppose this is the *exact* Longitude and Latitude of the Place, because here are no Minutes taken notice of, which would perhaps be a Nicety not worth remembring: But that the Latitude is between 59 and 60, and the Longitude between 18 and 19. * And that you may be sure not to be mistaken above a Quarter of a Degree, 'tis farther to be observ'd, that if of the two Letters, which signifie the Longitude and Latitude, the first is a *Consonant*, as in *lou*, in that Case, tho' the Longitude, &c. is between 59 and 60, yet it is nearer to 60 than it is to 59, and consequently 59 Degrees 30 Minutes at least, if not more. If the first Letter is a *Vowel*, as in *ak*, tho' it is between 18 and 19, yet 'tis nearer to the *lesser* Number, and consequently 18 Degrees and *under* a half: as the true Longitude of *Stockholm* is 18 Deg. 22 Min. the true Latitude 59 Deg. 30 Min.

	Lat.	Lon.		Lat.	Lon.
†BERgen [Berfy-l]	60	5	PARis [Parfk-e]	48	2
Stockholm	59	18	CRACOW [Cra-}	50	20
[Stocklou-ak]			cuz-ez]		
Moscow [Mos-}	55	38	Vienna [Viok-ap]	48	17
lu-tei]			MADRID [Ma-}	40	3
Copenhagen	droy-t]				
[Coplu-be]	55	12	ROME [Romfá-be]	41	12
			CONSTANTINOPLE		

* This Accuracy hath not been altogether observ'd in those Places who have this Mark (†) prefix'd before them: The assigning to them their respective Degrees of Longitude and Latitude being intended only to enable the Learner to remember in what Part of the Globe they lye.

	Lon. Lat.		Lon. Lat.
Constantinople } [Conob-ta]	41 31	Nancy [Nanfei-s]	48 6
PRAGUE [Prag- ly-bo]	50 14	† Ispahān [Isp- te-on]	32 49
DANTZICK } [Dantzuf-bei]	54 18	AGRA [Agrék-oit]	28 73
BASIL [Basilfoi-p]	47 7	SIAM [Siamaf-ga]	14 100
BRUSSELS } [Brusly-o]	50 4	† JAPAN [Jap- to-bay]	34 110
† GIBRALTAR } [Gibtau-s]	36 6	† FORMOSA } [Formdi-g]	23 100
† SMYRNA } [Smik-dou]	38 29	† ASTRACAN } [Astrop-lau]	47 56
TROY [Troy-en]	40 29	PEKIN [Pekin- az-bap]	40 117
† JERUSALEM } [Jeruta-ts]	31 36	† Fort S. George } Göobi-sou]	13 69
ALEPPO [Ale- pis-tei]	36 38	† SPITSBERGE } [Spitpi-sou]	73 69
RHODES [Rhotoi-te]	37 32	ARCHANGEL } [Archô-fe]	64 42
† BABYLON [Ba- bit-fo]	33 44	BENGAL [Beng- da-oul]	21 95
ATHENS [Athik-el]	38 25	VENICE [Venst-ad]	45 12
IDA [Idil-doi]	35 27	CAYRO [Caydou-il]	29 35
WARSAW [War- sud-eb]	52 21	LIPSICK [Lip- sub-ad]	51 12
ALEXANDRIA } [Alexib-if]	31 34	† HECLA [Hecst-at]	65 13
S. HELENS [Hel- lu-p]	15 7	† NINIVEH } [Ninto-fe]	34 42
LISBON [Listei-bz]	38 10	† PORTO BELLO } [Belba-ku]	11 85
NAPLES [Na- plob-bu]	41 15	† PORTO RICCO } [Riccez-lou]	20 59
MESSINA [Mef- sik-bau]	38 16	† BERMUDA } [Bermta-lou]	31 59
† CARTHAGE } [Carthti-by]	33 10	† J-amaica } [Jak-ky]	18 80
		† TER-	

	Lon.	Lat.		Lon.	Lat.
† TERCERA ch. } of the <i>Azores</i> I. }	37	25	FERRO one of } the <i>Canary</i> Isl. }	28	18
[Tercerip-el] }			[Ferre-k-ak] }		
† MADERA Isl. } [Madi-t-ed] }	33	22	† QUEBECK } [Quop-pu] }	47	75
† BARBADOES } [Barbu-la] }	15	51			

N. B. The first Meridian is fix'd at *London*.

It may be convenient to remember the *Exact* Longitude and Latitude of some particular Places ;
as,

	Lat.deg. min.	Long.deg. min.
LONDON [Lónla,id]	51 32	00 00
FERRO Isl. [Ferre-k,u-bei,dd]	28 05	18 22
OXFORD [Oxla,fs-b,ap]	51 46	01 17W
ROME [Rómfa,la-bé,toi]	41 51	12 37

The Memorial Lines.

Berfy-l Stocklou-ak Moslu-tei Coplu-be Parfk-e:
Cracuz-ez Viok-ap Madroy-t Romfá-be Conoh-ta.
Pragly-bo Dantzuf-bei Bafilfoi-p Brusly-o Gibtau-s.
Smik-dou Troy-en Jeruta-ts Alepif-tei Rhotoi-te Babit-fa.
Athik-el Idil-doi Warsud-eb Alexib-if Helbu-p.
Listei-bz Naplob-bu Melsik-bau Carthti-by Nanfei-s.
Ispte-on Agrek-eit Siamaf-ga Japto-bay Formdi-g.
Astrop-lau Pekinoz-bap Gëobi-sou Spitpi-sou Archô-fe.
Bengda-oul Venfl-ad Caydou-il Lipsud-ad Hecsl-at.
Ninto-fe Belba-ku Riccez-lou Bérmta-lou Jak-ky.
Tercerip-el Madi-t-ed Ferrek-ak Barbu-la Quop-pu.

Lónla,id Ferrék,u-bei,dd Oxla,fs-b,ap Romfa,la-bé,toi.

TABLE X.

*Distance of Chief Cities, &c. from London,
in English Miles.*

To the Beginning of the Name of the Place there are two or three Letters added, which are to be supplied with a Cypher at the End; it being thought sufficient to give a round Number, instead of being too exact, especially in a Matter wherein the best Geographers themselves are not agreed; as,

[Madreis] MADRID distant from London 86 *sc.* 860 Miles. COPENHAGEN [Copsa] distant about 61, *sc.* 610. GENEVA [Genevos] distant *os* 46, *sc.* 460 Miles; and so of the rest, only PARIS [Pardel] 225.

Note. That the Computations are made at the Rate of $69\frac{1}{2}$ Miles to a Degree, which is certainly nearest the Truth, and are therefore about one part in seven more than in Mr. Templeman's Tables, who computes by Geometrical Miles, or 60 to a Degree.

Distances from London.

	Eng. Miles.		Eng. Miles.
PARIS [Pardel]	225	Prague [Praul]	650
R-ome [Roul]	950	GIBRALTAR [Gibrabs]	1160
MADRID [Madreis]	860	WARSAW [Warsnu]	950
VIENNA [Vienke]	820	Stockholm [Stoup]	970
COPENHAGEN [Copsa]	610	DANTZICK [Dantziky]	800
GENEVA [Genevos]	460	CONSTANTINOPLE	} 1600
Moscow [Moscafs]	1660	[Constafig]	

Distances from Jerusalem.

BABYLON [Baboky]	480	DAMASCUS [Dam-}	
NAZARETH [Nazky]	80	buz]	150
SAMARIA [Samol]	45	ANTIOCH [Antig]	300
FROM DAN TO BEERSHEBA [Dan-a-béerdoz]			240

The Memorial Lines.

Pardel Roul Madreis Vienke Copfa Genevos.

Moscafs Praul Gibrabs Warsnu Stoup Dantziky Constaſg.

Baboky Nazky Samol Dambuz Antig Dan-a-béerdoz.

TABLE XI.

*The Proportion of the Kingdoms of Europe
to Great Britain, being the Unit.*

Moscovy	} 10 , 13	† DENMARK	} 1 , 49
[Moscaz, bi]		[Denmab, on]	
GERMANY	} 3 , 53	PORTUGAL [Por, ts]	} , 36
[Gert, ut]		SPANISH PROVIN-	
SWEDEN [Swi, fs]	3 , 66	ces [Span-pr, ak]	} , 18
POLAND [Polt, in]	3 , 39	UNITED PROVIN-	
TURKEY [Turt, ak]	3 , 18	ces [Un-pr, ab]	} , 11
SPAIN [Spa, ka]	1 , 81	SWITZERLAND	
FRANCE [Fra, p]	1 , 7	[Switzer, boi]	} , 17
* ITALY [Itb, an]	1 , 19	BRITAIN	
			1 , 00

The Memorial Lines.

Moscaz, bi Gert, ut Swi, fs Polt, in Fra, p Spa, ka Turt, ak.
Por, ts Span-pr, ak Un-pr, ab Switzer, boi Dénmab, on
Itb, an.

* With Sicily, Corsica and Sardinia.

† Including Norway and Iceland.

EXPLANATION.

[*Gert,ut*] *Germany* is to *Great Britain* as 3,53 to 1. *i. e.* three times as big, and a little above half as big. *United Provinces* [*Un-pr,ab*] as ,11 or very little above a tenth Part; and so of the rest.

Note. That a Degree is esteem'd equal to 60 Geometrical Miles, 15 GERMAN Miles, 25 Common French Leagues, 480 Greek STADIA, 16 PERSIAN PARASANGS, 12 (or according to some 8) *Egyptian Schoeni.*

Deg = Geomauz = Gerbu = Frel = Stadoky = Perf-
parabáu = Schad.

TABLE XI.

Situation of Islands.

I. EUROPEAN Islands.

In the Nor- thern Ocean.	{	Iceland West of Norway	[Icenor]
	{	Britain and Ireland.	
In the Baltick	{	ZEELAND	
	{	FUNEN	E. of Jutland [Fun-Zeeljut]
	{	Minorca	
	{	MAJORCA	East of } [MiMajorc
	{	Y-vica	Valencia } Yvalenci]
	{	CORFICA	
In the Mediterranean	{	SARDINIA	S. of Genoua [CoSardgen]
	{	SICILY	South of Naples [Sicina]
	{	CANDIA	S. of the Archipelago [Candarchpel]
	{	CORFU	East of Canina [Corfcan]
	{	CEPHALONIA	W. } of the Morea { [Cepha
	{	ZANTE	W. } zant-
	{	CERIGO	S. } cemo]
	{	NEGROPONT	East of Livadia [Negliv]

The Memorial Lines.

Icenor Fun-Zeeljut MiMajorcYvalenci CoSardgen.
Sicina Candarchpel Corfcan Cepha-zant-cemo Negliv.

II. A S I A T I C K Islands.

In the <i>Eastern Ocean</i>	{ JAPAN E. of North China [JapnorCh]	
	{ FORMOSA E. of South China [FormósouChin]	
	{ PHILIPPINE Isl. E. of the } [PhilipEastPen]	
	{ Eastern Peninsula }	
	{ LADRONE Isl. E. of the Philippine [Ladphi]	
In the <i>Mediterranean</i>	{ MOLUCCA Isl. E. of the } [MolucPEast]	
	{ Eastern P-eninsula }	
	{ I. of the SOUND S. E. of } [SoundPEast]	
	{ the East. P-eninsula }	
	{ MALDIVES S. } of the Western } [Mal-Céy-]	
In the <i>Archi- pelago</i>	{ CEYLON E. } P-eninsula } Pwest]	
	{ RHODES } S. of Natolia [Rhod-Cypnato]	
	{ CYPRUS }	
	{ STALIMENE }	
	{ METELIN }	
	{ SCIO }	
	{ SAMO }	
	{ W. of Nato- } [StalMeSci-]	
	{ lia N. to S. } Sámnat]	

The Chief of the MOLUCCA Isles are CELEBES or Macassar, GILOLO, CERAM, AMBOYNA.

The Chief of the PHILIPPINES are MANILLA and MINDANAO.

Isles of the SOUND, the chief are SUMATRA, BORNEO, and JAVA.

The Memorial Lines.

JapnorCh FormósouChin PhilipEastPen Ladphi Mo-
lucPEast.

Sound

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Sound *PEast* Mal-Céy *Pwest* Rhod-Cypnato StálMe
SciSamnat.

MOL=Cele-GilCér-Amb PHIL=ManMind SOUND
=Suma-Born Jav.

III. AFRICAN Islands.

In the <i>Ethio- pick O- cean</i>	{	MADAGASCAR or the Isle	}	[Madgasczang]
		of St. Laurence, E. of the		
		South Part of Zanguebar		
In the <i>Atlan- tick O- cean</i>	{	Zocotora, at the East End	}	[Zocajan]
		of the Coast of Ajan		
		St. HELENS West of Congo		
In the <i>Mediter- ranean</i>	{	Isles of Cape VERDE W. of	}	[Verdne]
		Negroland		
		CANARY Isles W. of Bildulgerid		
In the <i>Mediter- ranean</i>	{	MADERA Isles W. of Barbary	}	[Madérbarb]
		AZORE Isles W. of Portugal		
		Malta S. of Sicily		
In the <i>Mediter- ranean</i>	{	PHAROS at the Mouth of	}	[Pharalexan]
		the Port to Alexandria		

The Chief of the CANARY Isles are FERRO, TE-
NERIFFE, CANARY.

The Chief of the AZORES, TERCERA.

The Chief of the MADERA Isles, PORTO SANCTO
and MADERA.

The Memorial Lines.

Madgasczang Zocajan HelCongo Verdne Canárbild.
Madérbarb Azport ——— Maltfic Pharalexan.

CAN=Fero-TéneCan; Az=Terce; MADERA=
PoSancMad.

IV. A M E-

IV. AMERICAN Islands.

NEWFOUNDLAND East of that Part of } [NewfnoScot]
 Canada call'd *Nova Scotia*
 CALIFORNIA West of New Granada [Caligran]
 CARIBBEE Isles East of the *Antilles* [Caribant]
 LUCAY Isles East of *Florida* [LuF]
 BERMUDAS or Sommers Isles East of } [Bermcar]
 Carolina
 ANTILLES Isles South of *Lucay* Isl. [Antilluc]

The chief of the *Lucay* Islands are *Bahama*,
Lucayone, *New Providence*.

The Chief of the *CARIBBEE* Islands are *BARBADOES*
 and the *Leeward* Isl. viz. *St. CHRISTOPHERS*, *AN-*
TEGO, *Tabago*, &c.

The Chief of the *ANTILLE* Islands are *Cuba*,
JAMAICA, *HISPANIOLA*, *Porto Rico*.

The Memorial Lines.

NewfnoScot Caligran Caribant LuF Bermcar An-
 tilluc.

LUC=Ba-lu-prov; Cari=Barb Chr-Antêg; Antill
 =CuJam-hisp-ric.

TABLE XIII.

The most Remarkable of the lesser British Isles.

ORKNEY } North of Scotland [Ork-shetno-sc]
 SHETLAND }
 HOLY Island East of *Northumberland* [Holynorth]
 CANVEY Isl. } near the Mouth of } Essex [Canve/s]
 SHEPEY Isl. } the *Thames* in } Kent [Shep-
 THANET Isl. } thanken]
 Anglesey

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ANGLESEY West of *Caernarvonshire* [Angcaern]
 MAN West of *Lancashire* [Manlan]
 RAMSEY over-against *St. Davids* } [Ramdavi-pem]
 Point in *Pembrokeshire*
 WIGHT (Vectis) S. of *Hampshire* [VecS-ham]
 GUERNSEY } on the *Coast of Normandy* [Guer-jerco-nor]
 JERSEY }
 Western Isl. (Ebudæ) *West of Scotland* [Ebwe-sc]

The Memorial Lines.

Ork-shetno-sc Holynorth Canveſt Shep-thanken &
 Angcaern.
 Manlan Ramdavi-pem VecS-ham Guer-jerco-nor Eb-
 we-sc.

TABLE XIV.

Antient EUROPE, ASIA, and AFRICA.

I. Antient *EUROPE*, by Way of Accommodation to the present Divisions of it, may be divided into,

1. *Northern*; Containing SCANDINAVIA, FENINGIA, Part of SARMATIA, CIMBRICA Chersonesus, CODANONIA Insula.

2. *Middle*; Containing GERMANIA, the rest of SARMATIA, GALLIA Transalpina or Celtogalatia, RHOETIA, Vindelicia, NORICUM, Part of PANNONIA, DACIA.

3. *Southern*; Containing IBERIA, ITALIA, the rest of PANNONIA, ILLYRICUM, MOESIA, GÆCIA, THRACIA.

EUR = Scá -Fe Sarm Cimb -Cod; Ger-S G-Rhœ-
 V-No-Pa-D; Ib-Ita-Pill-MœG-Th.

II. *ASIA*

II. *ASIA Antiqua* may be divided into,

1. *Northern*; Containing SCYTHIA Asiatica, Sogdiana; COLCHIS, IBERIA, ALBANIA.

2. *Middle*; Containing Asia *M-inor*, ARMENIA; SYRIA, MESOPOTAMIA, ASSYRIA, MEDIA, HYRCANIA, BACTRIANA, ARACHOSIA; BABYLONIA, SUSIANA, PARTHIA, ARIA, DRANGIANA; PERSIS, CARAMANIA, GEDROSIA, N-ORTH Part of INDIA, SERICA, SINÆ.

3. *Southern*; Containing ARABIA, the two PENINSULAS of INDIA.

AS = ScythiSogd Col-ib-alb; Asm-Arm Sy-mes-aff-med-hy -BactArch.

Bab-Sus-parth-AriDran Pers-Car-Gedro N.Ind -Se Sin; Ar -P-Ind.

III. *AFRICA* was anciently divided into,

1. *Northern*; Containing MAURITANIA *T-ingitania* and CAESARIENSIS, NUMIDIA, AFRICA *propria*, LIBYA (comprehending CYRENAICA and MARMARICA) EGYPT; GAETULI, GARAMANTES, NASAMONES, PSYLLI.

2. *Middle*; Containing LIBYA *deserta* or *interior*, comprehending the ATLANTES, PHAURUSII, NIGRITÆ, NUBII, ÆTHIOPIA.

3. *Southern*; Containing the LEUCAETHIOPE, EREMBI or TROGLODYTÆ, BLEMMYES.

AF = MauT-Cæs-Numid-Asp-Liby-(Cyr-mar)-E; GætGara -NasPsyl.

Libydes AtlántPhauNig-Nub-Æth; Léucæth -Erem Blem.

TABLE XV.

*Antient ITALY and GREECE, ASIA
Minor, SYRIA and PALESTINE.*

I. Antient *ITALY* may be distinguish'd into two general Parts; *Gallia Cisalpina* to the North, and *Italy*, primarily so call'd, to the South.

The several People of *Gallia Cisalpina* were these :

* *LIGURES*, *TAURINI*, *SEGUSIANI*, *SALASSI*, *LEPONTII*, *EUGANEI*, *RHAETI*, *CARNI*, *ISTRI*, *VENETI*; (South of the P-o these) *ADRIANI*, *BOII*, *LINGONES*, *SENONES*; North of the Po these, *LIBICI*, *LAEVI*, *INSUBRES*, *OROBII*, *CENOMANI*.

Italia, primarily so call'd, or the South Parts of *Old Italy*, comprehended these following Countries and People :

† *ETRURIA*, or *Tyrrhenia*, *SABINI*, *LATIUM*, *CAMPANIA*, *PICENTINI*, *GRÆCIA magna*; † *UMBRIA*, *PICENUM*, *VESTINI*, *MARUCINI*, *FRENTANI*, *APULIA*; || *MARSI*, *PELIGNI*, *SAMNIUM*, *HIRPINI*.

Crs = Lig-Tau-Se-Sa-lep-Eug-Rhæt-Car-Is Vén (P)
A-Bo-Ling-Sen.

Lib-læv-Ins-oro-cen

It = Etru-Sab-Lā-Ca-Pi-G Um-Pi-V-Ma-Fr-Ap
Mars-PeliSamn-Hirp.

II. Antient *GREECE* was usually divided into five general Parts, viz. *Macedonia*, *Thessalia*, *EPIRUS*,

* Lying in order along the *Alps*.

† Lying in Order on the *Mare Inferum*.

† Lying in Order on the *Mare Superum*.

|| In the Inland Parts.

PIRUS, HELLAS or *Græcia* properly so call'd, and PELOPONNESUS.

GRAE=MāTh Epir-HelPel ———

1. PELOPONNESUS was divided into six Parts or Regions, viz. * ACHAIA, ELIS, MESSENIA, LACONIA, ARGIA or ARGOLIS, † ARCADIA.

—— PELOP=Ach-Eli-Méff-Lac-Ar-Arcad.

2. EPIRUS contain'd these People and Countries; viz. CHAONES, DRYOPES, THESPROTII, CASSIOPÆI, AMPHILOCHI, ALMENE, MOLOSSI, ACARNANIA.

EP=Chao-Dry Thesprot-Cass-Amphiloc Al-Mol Acarnan.

3. HELLAS, or GRAECIA PROPRIA (call'd also Achaia) was divided into eight Parts, viz. DORIS, LOCRI, EPICNEMIDIA, ÆTOLIA, LOCRI OZOLÆA, PHOCIS, BOEOTIA, MEGARIS, ATTICA.

GRAE-PROPRI=Dó-Locep Æto-Lochró-z-pho-bœ meg-att.

4. THESSALIA contain'd these several Parts, viz. PELASGIOTIS, ESTIOTIS, THESSALIOTIS, PTHIOTIS, MAGNESIA.

THESS=PelasEstThéff-Pthi-M——

5. Some of the more remarkable People and Countries of MACEDONIA, were TAULANTII, PAEONES, MYGDONIA, ÆMATHIA, AMPHAXITIS, PIERIA.

—— MACE=Taul-Pæo-mygd-æmath-AmphPi.

* Lying in Order on the Ionian, Ægean and Cretan Sea.

† In the Inland.

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Asia *m-inor* comprehended Asia *p-ropria*, Bithynia, PONTUS, Galatia, * CAPPADOCIA; — LYCIA, PAMPHYLIA, CILICIA,

Asm = Asp-Bith-P6-Ga-Capp. Lyci-pamphy-cil—

Asia *p-ropria* contain'd PHRYGIA *minor*, MYSLIA *minor*, Mysia *m-ajor*, ÆOLIS, IONIA, LYDIA, PHRYGIA *major*, CARIA, DORIS.

Asp = Phrygimin-MyfimiM ÆolIoni-Lyd-phryma CarDo.

GALATIA comprehended PONTUS GALATICUS, PAPHLAGONIA, GALATIA *p-ropria*, ISauria, and Part of PISIDIA, the other Part of which, with the Regions of *Carbalia*, was contain'd in *Pamphylia*.

—— Gal = PongalaPaphGalap Is-pis.

SYRIA was divided into four Parts, SYRIA *p-ropria*, PHOENICIA, COELOSYRIA, PALESTINA.

PALESTINE was distinguish'd into GALILÆA, SAMARIA, JUDAEA, PERÆA or *Judæa* beyond *Jordan*, IDUMÆA.

SYR = SyrpPhœn-CœloPal. PAL = GálSamaJudæ-Per Idum.

TABLE XVI.

Antient GALLIA, GERMANIA, IBERIA, BRITANNIA.

1. GALLIA was divided by *Augustus* into four Parts or Provinces, viz. Gallia BELGICA, Gallia CELTICA or *Lugdunensis*, Gallia AQUITANICA, and Gallia NARBONENSIS. [Gall = BelCeltAquiNarb]

2. The

* Among the several Regions of *Cappadocia* was *Lycæonia*.

2. The Inhabitants of antient GERMANY were comprehended under four general Denominations, viz. INGÆVONES, VANDALI, ISTÆVONES, HERMI-ONES [GERM = Ing-Vand Ist-Her]

3. IBERIA, or antient *Spain*, was distinguish'd into three general Parts, viz. TARRACONENSIS, LUSITANICA, BÆTICA [IBERI = TarLuB]

4. BRITANNIA, according to the last Division by the *Romans*, was distinguish'd into five Parts, viz. VALENCIA, MAXIMA CÆSARIENSIS, BRITANNIA SECUNDA, FLAVIA CÆSARIENSIS, BRITANNIA PRIMA [BRIT = ValMax Britse-Fla Britprim]

GALL = BelCeltAquiNarb GERM = Ing-Vand Ist-Her I = TarLuB.

———— BRIT = ValMax Britse-Fla Britprim.

The Memorial Lines for all the Antient Geography.

EUR = Scá - Fe Sarm Cimb - Cod; Ger-S G-Rhæ-V-
No-Pa-D; Ib - Ita - Pill-MæG-Th.

AS = ScythiSogd Col-ib-alb; Asm-Arm Sy-mes-
ass-med-hy - BaetArch.

Bab-Sus-parth-AriDran Pers-Car - Gedro N.Ind - Se
Sin; Ar - P-Ind.

AF = MauT-Cæs-Numid-Afp-Liby-(Cyr-mar)-E;
GætGara - NasPsyl.

Libydes AtlántPhauNig-Nub-Æth; Léucæth - Erem
Blem.

Cis = Lig-Tau-Sé-Sa-lep-Eug-Rhæt-Car-Is Vén (P)
A-Bo-Ling-Sen.

Lib-læv-Ins-óro-cen —————

IT = Etru-Sab-Lá-Ca-Pi-G Um-Pí-V-Ma-Fr-Ap
Mars-PeliSamn-Hirp.

GRAE = MáTh Epir-HelPel. PELOP = Ach-Eli-
Méfs-Lac-Ar-Arcad.

EP = Chao-Dry Thesprot-Cass-Amphiloc Al-Mol
Acarnan.

GRAE-

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GRAE-PROPRI = Dó-Locep Æto-Lochróz-pho-bœ meg-att.

THESS = PelasEstThéfs -Pthi-M. MACE = Taul-Pæo-mygd-æmath -AmphPi.

Asm = Asp-Bith-Pó-Ga-Capp. Lyci-pamphy-cil —

Asp = Phrygimin-MyfimiM ÆolIoni-Lyd-phryma CarDo.

———— Gal = PongalaPaphGalap Is-pis.

SYR = SyrpPhœn-CœloPal. PAL = GálSamaJudæ-PerIdum.

GALL = BelCeltAquiNarb GERM = Ing-Vand Ist-Her I = TarLuB.

———— BRIT = ValMax Britse-Fla Britprim.

TABLE XVII.

Remarkable Places in Antient Geography.

ABDERA in *Thracia*

BERYTUS in *Phœnicia*

HELICON in *Phocis*

HALICARNASSUS in *Doris*
in *A-fla minor*

CHERONÆA in *Bœotia*

CANNÆ in *Peucetia*

ARBELA in *Affyria*

GRANICUS R. of *Phrygia*

MAEANDER Riv. of *Lydia*

TAGUS Riv. of *Lusitania*

ISUS Promont. of *Cilicia*

PATMOS one of the *Sporades Islands*

OLYMPIA in *Elis*

PYLUS in *Messene*

MARATHON in *Attica*

DELPHOS in *Phocis*

SAMOSATA in *Comagene*

DYRRACHIUM in *Macedonia*

THESSALONICA in *Amphaxitis*

NICOMEDIA in *Bithynia*

NYSSA in *Megaris*

ACROCERAUNIA M. in *Epirus*

CITHÆRON M. in *Bœotia*

HYMETTUS M. in *Attica*

ATHO M. in *Macedonia*

OLYMPUS } M. in *Thes-*
PELION } *salia*
O-fla }

MANTINEA in *Arcadia*

EPIDAUROS in *Laconia*

PELLA in *Æmathia*

Actium

ACTIUM	} in <i>Acarnania</i>	COMAGENE a Region of
AMBRACIA		<i>Syria</i> propria
SMYRNA	} in <i>Ionía</i>	DODONE a Town of the
EPHEBUS		<i>Molossi</i>
PERGAMUS	in <i>Mysia</i>	
LAODICEA	in <i>Caria</i>	
SARDIS	} in <i>Lydia</i>	SPARTA in <i>Laconia</i>
THYATIRA		ANTIOCHIA in <i>Pisidia</i>
PHILADELPHIA		ANTIUM of the <i>Volsci</i>
SARDICA	in <i>Thracia</i>	
CHALCEDON	in <i>Bithynia</i>	
CIRTIVM	in <i>Numidia</i>	
ILLIBERIS	in <i>Hisp. Bætica</i>	
ANCYRA	in <i>Galatia</i>	
GANGRA	in <i>Paphlagonia</i>	
SIRMIUM	in <i>Pannonia</i>	
NEOCAESAREA	in <i>Cappadocia</i>	AMYCLÆ in <i>Laconia</i>
PHARSALIA		ARIMINUM in <i>Umbria</i>
* PHILIPPI	in <i>Thracia</i>	
LEUCTRA	in <i>Bœotia</i>	
CLUSIVM	in <i>Etruria</i>	
BAIÆ	in <i>Campania</i>	
TUSCULUM	in <i>Latium</i>	
AQUILEIA	of the <i>Carni</i>	
EDESSA	in <i>Mesopotamia</i>	
RHEGIUM	in <i>Calabria</i>	
TOMI	in <i>Mœsia</i>	
DAMASCUS	in <i>Cœle Syria</i>	
COLOSSÆ	in <i>Phrygia</i>	
SAGUNTUS	in <i>Hisp. Tarraconensis</i>	
BRUNDISIUM	in <i>Calabria</i>	
		CORINTH } in <i>Achaia</i>
		CENCHRÆE }
		ELEUSIS in <i>Megaris</i>
		ACERRÆ in <i>Campania</i>
		CHALCIS in <i>Ætolia</i>
		CORFINIVM } of the <i>Pe-</i>
		SULMO } ligni
		MEMPHIS in <i>Inferior E-</i>
		gypt
		THEBAIS in <i>Super. E-gypt</i>
		MYCENÆ in <i>Argia</i>
		PATARA in <i>Lycia</i>
		CHALYBES a People of
		<i>Galatia</i>
		NEMEA in <i>Argia</i>
		ADRAMYTTIVM in <i>Mysia</i>
		CNIDUS in <i>Doris</i> in <i>Asia</i>
		MEDIOLANUM of the <i>In-</i>
		subres
		SYRACUSÆ in <i>Sicily</i>
		PATAVIA of the <i>Veneti</i>
		ILIUM in <i>Phrygia</i> minor
		CARBALIA in <i>Pamphylia</i>
		LYCAONIA in <i>Cappadocia</i>
		CYZICUM in <i>Mysia</i>

CUMA

* Why *Philippi* is said to be in *Macedonia*, Act. xvi. 12.
Vid. *Wells Geog.* Cap. 15.

Cuma in <i>Æolis</i>	Mutina of the <i>Boii</i>
Pisidia part in <i>Pamphylia</i> , part in <i>G-alatia</i>	Ravenna in <i>Umbria</i>
Cures of the <i>Sabini</i>	CALABRI } in <i>Messapia</i>
Lavinium in <i>Latium</i>	SALENTINI }
ARDEA of the <i>Rutuli</i>	Volsci } in <i>Latium</i>
Portus LIBURNUS in <i>E-</i> <i>truria</i>	Ausones } <i>N-ovum</i>
TEGÆA in <i>Arcadia</i>	SABÆI } in <i>Arabia</i>
LUCANI } in <i>Oenotria</i>	SARACENI } <i>Felix</i>
BRUTII }	NABATHÆI in <i>Arabia</i>
OENOTRIA part of <i>Græcia</i> <i>M-agna</i>	<i>Petræa</i>
MESSAPIA part of <i>Græcia</i> <i>M-agna</i>	NOMADES } in <i>Arabia</i>
DAUNIA } Parts of <i>A-</i>	SCENITÆ } <i>Deserta</i>
PEUCETIA } <i>pulia</i>	TYRE } in <i>Phœnicia</i>
ÆQUI } in <i>Latium nov.</i>	SIDON }
HERNI }	HIPPO in <i>Numidia</i>
	PALMYRA in <i>Cæle S-yrta</i>
	NOLA in <i>Campania</i>
	TARENTUM of the <i>Sa-</i> <i>lentini</i>

The Memorial Lines.

Abderthra Beryphæn Helicoph Halicárdor-A Cherbæ.
 Canpeucet Arbafß Granph Mælydi Táglust Ifcil.
 Patsporad Olymelis Pylmes Marathattica Delpho.
 Samófacom Dyrrmac Theßalamphax Nicbithy Nyßmieg.
 Acrócepir Cithbæ Hymat Athmac Ol-pel-Otheffal.
 Mantarc Epidaulac Pellæmath Aα-amacarnan.
 Smyrn-ephion Pergmys Laodcar Sard-thya-phillyd.
 Sardthraci Chalß Cirtnum Illibbis-bæt Ancgala Gang-
 paph.
 Sirmpā Neocæscap Pharstheßa Philipthraci Leucbæ.
 Clufetru Baicampa Tusclat Aquileicar Edeßmes.
 Rhegalabri Tomæß Damcæl-ß Colóßphrygi Sagtar.
 Brundcala Comß Dodmol Spartlac Antôchpifid Antvolß.
 Amyclac Arimumb Cori-cenchrach Eleußmeg Acerr-
 camp.

Chalcæt

Chalcæt Corfinipel Sulmpel Memphinfer *E* Thebſup*E*.
 Mycenarg Patalyc Chalygal Nemarg Adrymitmys.
 Cnidor *A* Mediolins Syracuſici Patuenet Ilphryn.
 Carbálipamph Lycatap Cyzimys Cumæoli Piſpam*G*.
 Curſab Lavinilat Ardrut Liburnetru Tegarc.
 Luc-Brutoenot Oenogræ*M* Meſſápgræ*M* Dauni-
 Peucetap.
 Æqu-hernla*N* Mutiboi Ravnumb Cala-Salme Vol-
 Auſla*N*.
 Sab-Sáracenára-fel Nabathpet Nom-Scenarab-des.
 Tyr-Sidphæn Hípponum PalmCæls Nolcampa Ta-
 rentſal.

TABLE XVIII.

*The Correſpondence of Antient and Preſent
 Geography.*

REGIONS and PROVINCES.

<i>Antient.</i>	<i>Preſent.</i>	<i>Antient.</i>	<i>Preſent.</i>
SARMATIA	{ Poland	SCANDINAVIA	{ Norway
[Sarmpo-	{ Great Tartary	or B-altia	{ and Part
ta-mu-L]	{ South Part of		{ of Sweden
	{ Muſcovy	SCYTHIA Af.	{ Great
	{ L-ivonia	and Sogdiana	{ T-artary
CIMBRICA Cher-	{ Jutland	ACHAIA or	{ Livadia
ſonefus		Hellas	
* Inſula CODA-	{ Zeeland	EPHROS	Canina
NONIA		THESSALY	Janna

* Zeeland, Funen, and the adjoining Iſles had the com-
 mon Name of *Inſulæ Æmodes*, and were eſteemed Iſles of
 antient Germany, being inhabited by the *Teutoni*, call'd alſo
Codani.

N

MOESIA

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<i>Antient.</i>	<i>Present.</i>	<i>Antient.</i>	<i>Present.</i>
MOESIA sup.	Servia	AFRICA	{ Tripoli and
MOESIA inf.	Bulgaria	proper	{ Tunis
PELOPONNESUS	Morea	MAURITANIA	{ Fex and
THRACIA	Romania		{ Morocco
PANNONIA	Hungary	LIBYA pr.	Barca
	{ Moldavia	NUMIDIA	Algiers
DACIA	{ Walachia	LIBYA DE-}	Zara
	{ Transilv.	serta	
LIBURNIA	Croatia	NIGRITÆ	Negroland
ILLYRICUM	{ Croatia	TAURICA	{ The Penin-
	{ Dalmatia	CHERSO-	{ sula of little
NORICUM	{ Bavaria	nesus	{ Tartary
	{ Austria	GARA-	{ the Defarts
VINDILICIA	{ Swabia	mantes	{ of Zara
	{ Bavaria	NUMIDIA nova	Bildulgerid
	{ Grisons	SOGDIANA	{ Zagatay or
RHAETIA	{ Tyrol and		{ Usbeck
	{ pa. of Italy	IBERIA	Spain
HELVETII	Switzerland	CANTABRIA	Biscay
ALLOBROGES	Savoy	ALBION	Britain
COLCHIS	Mengrelia	LIGURES	Genoua
IBERIA	{ Georgia	ARMENIA maj.	Turcomania
ALBANIA		ARMENIA min.	Aladulia
GAETULIA	Bildulgerid	MESOPOTAMIA	Diarbeck

The Memorial Lines.

Sarm-po-ta-mu-L Cimbjuc Codanzeel Sca-Bswe-no
 Scyth-log-T.
 Achlivad Epican Thesajan Meesfer-B Pelomor Throm.
 Panbung Dacimol-wa-T Liburero Illyricro-dal.
 Norbavar-aus Vindswa-B Rhætgrif-tyr-it Helvswit
 Allóbsav.
 Colchmeng Iber-albgeor Gætulbild Africatrip-tun.

Mausfex-

*Mauhez-mor Libybarc Numidalg Lib-deszara Nigneg.
Taur-cherstart Garazar Numi-novbil Sogdzagat
Ib/pa.
Cantabis & Albbrit Ligugen Armturc-ala Mespdi.*

TABLE XIX.

Sea, Straits, Gulfs, Islands, Rivers, Towns.

<i>Antient.</i>	<i>Present.</i>
Mare Hyrcanum, or } CASPIUM	Sea of Sala or Baccu
Pontus EUXINUS	Black or Euxine Sea
Ægean Sea	Archipelago
PROPONTIS	Sea of Marmora
Palus MAEOTIS	Sea of Zabacche
FRETUM GADITANUM	Strait of Gibraltar
Bosphorus CIMMERIUS	Strait of Caffa
Bosphorus THRACICUS	Strait of Constantinople
HELLESPONT	Strait of the Dardanelis
SINUS ADRIATICUS	Gulf of Venice
SINUS SALAMINIUS	Gulf of Engia
SINUS GANGETICUS	Bay of Bengal
SINUS PERSICUS	Gulf of Balsora
SINUS CORINTHIACUS	Gulf of Lepanto
SINUS ARABICUS	Red Sea
FRETUM SICULUM	Straits of Messina
SINUS AMBRACIUS	Gulf of Larta
Mare LIGUSTICUM	Sea of Genoua
SINUS MAGNUS	Bay of Siam
Mare TYRRHENUM	Sea of Tuscany

Islands, Rivers and Towns.

<i>Antient.</i>	<i>Present.</i>	<i>Antient.</i>	<i>Present.</i>
THULE	Iceland	M. VESU- } Soma	
EBUSUS	Yvica	vius	
BALEARES	{ Majorca	Lacus TRA- } Lake of	
	{ Minorca	simenus	Perugia
Isl. ÆOLiæ	Lipari Isl.	RUBICON fl.	Fiumecino
I. FORTUNATÆ	Canary Isl.	PADUS or E- } Po	
* HESPERIDES	I. C. Verde	RIDANUS	
TAPROBANA	Ceylon		
COS	Lango	ISTER	Danube
CRETE	Candie	BAETIS	{ Guadal-
CASSITERIDES	Silly Isl.		quiver
EUBCÆA vel }	Negropont	TANAIS	Don
CHALCIS }		RHA	Wolga
ITHACA	Ile di Compare	BORYSTHENES	Nieper
ÆGINA	Engia		
CERNE	† Madagafcar	ARGENTORA- } Strasburge	
LEUCAS	S. Maura	tum	
LESBUS	Metelin	MOGUNTIIUM	Mentz
PATMOS	Palmofa	COLOGNIA AL- } Geneva	
DIOSCORIDES	Zaccotora	lobrogum	
LEMNOS	Stalimene	ROTHOMAGIA	Roan
GADES	Cadiz	TIGURUM	Zurich
CYRNUM	Corfica	SAGUNTUS	Morvedro
SALAMIS	Coluri	CALPE	Gibraltar
CARPATHUS	Scarpanto	COLOGNIA A- } Cologne	
TRINACRIA	Sicily	GRIPPINA	
CYTHERON	Cerigo	LUGDUNUM	Lyons
M. ÆTNA	Gibel	LUGDUNUM } Leyden	
		B-atavorum	

*The** Call'd also *Gorgades*.† *Madagafcar* is supposed by some to be the *Menuthias* of the Antients.

The Memorial Lines.

Casp^sala-bach Euxblack Ægarch Propmármo Mæotzab.
Fret-gádigib Cimmcaff Thraciconst Helléspdar A-
dratven.

Sin-salameng Ganbeng Persbals Si-corinthlep Arábred-S.
Fret-ficumesf Amblart Ligugen Sin-magfia Tyrrtust.

Thulice Ebusyv Balema-M Æolípari Fortcan.

Hesþverd Taprobceyl Coslang Cretcandi Cassitfill.

Chalc-eubneg Ithacomp Ægineng Cernmada Leucmau.

Lesbmetelin Patpalm Diocórzot Lemstali Gadcad.

Cyrncorsic Salacol Carpscarp Trinacfici Cythcer.

Ætnagi Vesuvsom Trasiper Rubifium Pad-Eridpo.

Istdanu Bætguadal Tanadon Rhawolga Borystniep.

Argentstras Mogmentz Col-allgen Róthoraa Tigzur.

Sagmorved Calpgib Col-agripcol Luglyo Lug-BLeyd.

N. B. It was thought needless to give more Examples, especially of such as have any Likeness or Affinity in their Names; as *Tagus* Taio, *Sequanus* Seyne, *Rhenus* Rhine, *Garumna* Garonne, *Zacynthus* Zante, *Melita* Malta, &c.

GEOGRAPHIA SACRA.

TABLE XX.

The Plantation of the Earth after the Flood.

And First, The several Countries mentioned in Holy Scripture, and denominated from some of the Posterity of *SHEM*, viz.

OPHIR, conjectured to be Part of the *East Indies*, viz. *Aurea Chersonesus* of the Antients [*Ophchers*]
Havilah,

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HAVILAH, Part of *Susiana* and *Caramania* [*Havifus-car*]

ELAM, Part of *Susiana* and *Persis* [*Elafus-pers*]

ASSHUR, or *Affyria* properly so call'd, into which *Nimrod* is said to come and build *Nineveh*, &c. [*Asfhur*]

ARAM, Part of *Syria* and *Mesopotamia* [*Arám-sy-mes*]

Land of *Uz*, *Judæa peræa*, and the adjoining Parts of *ARABIA deserta* and *Petræa*. [*Uzjúp-arad*]

LUD, or *Lydia*, in *Asia minor* [*Ludlyd*]

Ophchers *Havifus-car* *Elafus-pers* *Arám-sy-mes* *Asfhur*.
Uzjúp-arad *Ludlyd* —————

Countries mention'd in the Scripture, and denominated from the Posterity of *JAPHET*, (eldest Son of *Noah*) whose Family is supposed to have peopled, besides a considerable Part of *Asia*, all *Europe*.

MADAI, call'd by Heathen Writers *Media* [*Mad*]

GOMER, thought to be *Albania*, on the *Euxine Sea* [*Gomeralb*]

TOGARMAH, *Cappadocia* [*Togacap*]

ASHKENAZ, *Phrygia* [*Ashkeph*]

TUBAL, *Iberia* in *Asia* [*Tubiberi*]

MESHECH, the Country lying about the Montes *Moschici*, between *Colchis* and *Armenia major*. [*Meshéchmosch*]

MAGOG, the Parts of *Scythia* adjoining to the Plantations of *Meshech*, *Tubal* and *Gomer* [*Mag-scythi-mesh*]

JAVAN, antient *Greece* [*Javgree*]

ELISHAH, or the Isles of *Elisha*, the Isles of the Archipelago [*Elísharch*]

KITTIM understood of *Italy*, Dan. xi. 30. and of *Macedonia* in the Book of *Maccabees* [*Kittita*]

TARSHISH,

TARSHISH, by *Josephus* understood to be *Cilicia*, by others Old Spain, by others Carthage [Tarshcil]

Mad Gomeraltb Togacap Ashkeph Tubibéri Meshéch-mosch.

Magscythi-mesh Javgree Elsharch Kittita Tarshcil.

Countries mentioned in Scripture, denominated from the Posterity of *HAM* (youngest Son of *Noah*) whose Family peopled *Africa*, with the adjoining Parts of *Asia*.

Land of *CUSH*, (commonly render'd *Æthiopia*) under which Name seems to have been contain'd most of Arabia, distinguished into several Parts, denominated from the Posterity of *Cush*, as,

SHEBA, *Arabia Felix* [Shebara-F]

HAVILAH, Part of *Arabia deserta*, next to *Babylonia* [Havara-d]

RAAMATH and *DEDAN*, Parts on the *Persian Gulf* [Ra-dédpe-gu]

MIZRAIM, or *Ægypt* [MizrÆ]

LUB or *Lybim*, that is, *Libya* properly so called [Lub]

PHUT, the more remote Parts of *Libya* largely taken [Phutlib]

Land of *CANAAN* lying between the River *Jordan* and the *Mediterranean* [Cánajor-M]

Land of *HAMATH*, North Part of *Phœnicia*, and adjoining Parts of *Syria propria* [Hamáthphæn-S]

ARVAD, or *Arpad*, or the *Isle Aradus*, lying over-against *Hamath* [Arvhama]

Land of the *PHILISTINES*, *Palestine* proper [Philpal]

Cushæthiop [Shebara-F Havara-d Ra-dédpe-gu]
MizrÆ.

Lub Phutlib Cánajor-M Hamáthphæn-S Arvhama Philpal.

TABLE XXI.

Division of the Holy Land.

The Kingdom of *JUDAH* contained the Tribes of Judah and B-enjamin [Ju-B]

The Kingdom of *ISRAËL* contained the Tribes of

A-sher, Nephtali, Zebulon, Issachar, Half of MANasseh, DAN, } West of Jordan
E-phraim, Simeon

REUBEN, G-ad, the other Half } East of Jordan
of M-anasseh

The seven Nations were the Canaanites, the GIRGashites, the HITTites, the Hivites, the AMORites, the Jebusites, and the P-erizzites.

ISR = A-NeZe -M IfsMa -G Dan-E -Réub Si :
Ca-Girg-hit-hiv Am-Je-P.

The Division of the Holy Land in the New Testament, compar'd with the Divisions thereof among the Twelve Tribes in the Old Testament.

GALLilee contain'd A-sher, Nephtali, Z-abulon, and Issachar [GALL=A-NeZIfs]

SAMaria contain'd EPHraim, with the Half of MANasseh [SAM=ManEph]

Judæa contain'd DAN, Parts of Simeon and Judah with B-enjamin [JU=Dán Si-Ju-B]

IDumæa contain'd the South Parts of Simeon and J-udah, and some Part of the Land of E-dom [ID=Si-JE]

PERæa contain'd R-euben, GAD, and the other Half of M-anasseh [PER=MGaR]

GALL=A-NeZIfs. SAM=ManEph. JU=Dán Si-Ju-B. ID=Si-JE. PER=MGaR.

The

The Land of EDOM bordered on the South of Judæa [EdómSjud]

The Land of the MOABITES lay on the N. E. of Edom [MóaNÉed]

The Land of the AMMONITES lay on the N. E. of Moab [AmNEmoab]

The ISHMAELITES, MADIANITES, and AMALEKITES, liv'd promiscuously together, and therefore seem to be denoted by the common Name of the Mingled People, or *Arabians*, from מִשְׁכִּית *miscuit*, from whence the Greek Apellation of Ἀραβί, or Ἀραβίαι. [Ish-mad-amarab]

EdómSjud MóaNÉed AmNEmoab Ish-mad-amarab.

TABLE XXII.

The most remarkable Rivers, with the Places where they rise, and the Seas into which they fall.

In EUROPE.

The WOLGA, the greatest River in *Europe*, rises in *Moscovy*, and falls into the *Caspian Sea* [Wolmo-ca]

The DANUBE rises in *Swabia*, and falls into the *Euxine Sea* [Danfwab-eux]

The RHINE rises in the Country of the *Grisons*, and falls into the *German Ocean* [Rhingrif-gerO]

The VISTULA, or *Weyffel*, rises in *Poland*, and falls into the *Baltick* [Vistpo-ba]

The NIEPER rises in *Poland*, and falls into the *Euxine Sea* [NieP-eux]

The DWINA rises in *Moscovy*, and falls into the Gulf of the Northern Ocean, call'd the *White Sea* [Dwinmo-ghi]

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The TAIO in Spain, falls into the *Atlantick Ocean* [Taiſp-atl-oc]

The IBERUS, or *Ebro*, in Spain } fall into the
The RHODANUS, or *Rhofne*, in } *Mediterranean*
France [Ib-Rhodmed]

The ELBE in Germany falls into the *German Ocean* [Elbger-oc]

The ODER in Germany falls into the *Baltick* [Odbalt]

In ASIA.

T-igris and EUPHRATES rise in *Armenia major*, and having join'd Streams on the South East of *Mesopotamia*, fall into the *Sinus Perficus* [T-Eupharm-fiP]

JORDAN rising in the Border of *Nephtali*, and passing through the Lake of *Gennesaret*, falls into the *Salt Sea* [Jordneph-salt]

GANGES in India falls into the Bay of *Bengal* [Gân-I-beng]

In AFRICA.

The NILE, running through the Middle of *Egypt*, falls into the *Mediterranean* [Nilmedi]

The NIGER runs through *Negroland* into the *Atlantick Ocean* [Nigat]

The Memorial Lines.

Wolmo-ca Danſwab-eux Rhingriſ-gerO Viſtpo-ba Nie-P-eux.

Dwinmo-whi Taiſp-atl-oc Ib-Rhodmed Elbger-oc Od-balt.

T-Eupharm-fiP Gân-I-beng Jordneph-salt Nilmedi Nigat.



ASTRONOMICA.



S E C T. IV.

*The Application of this Art to Astronomy
and Chronology.*



THE *Technical* Endings affixed to the Beginnings of the Names of the Planets represent the Number of Miles of their Diameters, Distances, Magnitudes, &c. according to the general Key. Where the Beginning of the Word is *Technical*, it is composed of the Syllables or Letters distinguish'd in the Tables by Small Capitals.

TABLE I.

The D-iameters, &c. of the Planets in English Miles, according to Dr. Derham's Astro-theology.

	<i>Eugl. Miles.</i>
Luna [LuDdapu]	2175
MERCURY [MercúDepok]	2748
MARS [MarDokpu]	4875
VENUS [VeDoneip]	4987
TERRÆ DIAM. [TerDiapoufoi,k]	7967,8
SATURN [SaDní-ola]	93,451
JUPITER [JuDaty-sli]	130,653
SOLIS DIAM. [SolDiked-âfei]	822,148

The D-iameters of their ORBITS.

SATURN [D-orb-Sâtafob-les-teis]	1641.526,386
JUPITER [JuRBkoúl-âtoth]	895.134,000
MARS [MaRBese-deid-naz]	262.282,910
TERRA [D-orb-Terboîd-âze-poul]	172.102,795
MERCURY [MeRBSau-sebth]	66.621,000
VENUS [VeRBbef-okoi-baf]	124.487,114
LUNA [Dorb-lunopôu-nyl]	479,905
SATURNI ANNULI DIAM. or the Diameter of Saturn's Ring [Sat-anu-didâz-daul]	210,265
— Ejsdem LATITUDO, or the Breadth of Saturn's Ring [— latidâu-eg]	
TERRÆ SUPERFICIES, or the su- perficial Content of the Earth [Ter-superann-fof-ezau]	192.444,296
— Ejsdem DIAMETER [Dia- poufoi,k]	
— Ejsdem	7967,8

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Eng. Miles.

— Ejuſdem Orbitæ PERimeter } 540.686,225
 [Permuſy-ſkau-del]

The Magnitudes or Solid Contents in Cubick Miles of the larger Planets.

MAGNITUDO

	<i>Cubick Miles.</i>
TERRE [Ter-magnitéſo-klaum]	264,856.000,000
SOLIS [Mag-fóliſe-óúx- noia-mil-mil]	290,971.000,000.000,000
JOVIS [Mag-jovnez- záb-eyzm]	920.011,200.000,000
SATURNI [Sat-magnit- oép-dak & izym]	427.218,300.000,000

The Ambit or Circumference

	<i>English Miles.</i>
JOVIS [Am-jovisipóu-zot]	379,043
TERRÆ [Am-Tel-yib]	25,031
SOLIS [Am-ſole-leid-koit]	2.582,873

The Memorial Lines.

LuDdapu MercúDepok MarDokpu TerDiapouſoi,k.
 JuDaty-ſli VeDoneip SaDní-ola Soldiked-áfei.
 D-orb-Sátaſob-les-teis JuRBkoúl-atoth MaRBefe-deid-
 naz.
 D-orb-Terboid-áze-poul MeRBSau-febth VeRBbef-
 okoí-baf.
 Sat-anu-didáz-daul — latidóu-eg D-orb-lunopóu-nyl.]
 Ter-superann-ſof-eyzau — diapouſoi,k — Permuſy-ſkau-
 del.
 Ter-magnitéſo-klaum Mag-fóliſe-óúx-noia-mil-mil.
 Mag-Jovnez-záb-eyzm Sat-magnitoép-dak & izym.
 Am-jovisipóu-zot Am-Tel-yib Am-ſole-leid-koit.

T A B L E

TABLE II.

*The Diameters, &c. of the Planets, according to Mr. Whiston *.*

Luna [LuDdedi]	2223	} Engl. Miles of 5000 Paris Feet.
MERCURY [MércúDepap]	2717	
MARS [MarDekbau]	2816	
TERRA [Ter-Diakéze]	8202	
Jupiter [JuDle-led]	52,522	
VENUS [VeDonob]	4941	
SATURN [SaDot-nel]	43,925	}
SOL [Sol-Difouf-ázy]	494,100	

2. † *Their Distances from the Sun.*

	<i>English Miles.</i>
SATURN [Distat-Satlái-lozth]	513.540,000
MARS [Dist-Márke-dodth]	82.242,000
MERCURY [Dist-Merez-ouletb]	20.952,000
JUPITER [Dist-Jupideiz-uketh]	280.582,000
TERRA [Dis-Terlom]	54.000,000
VENUS [Dist-Vetou-znauth]	39.096,000

3. *The*

* Theory of the Earth, p. 31, &c.

† The Distances of the Planets from the Sun, according to Dr. *Derham*, are as follow :

SATURN [Dist-Satkez-paút-ani]	820.763,193
MARS [Dist-Marbib-bob-olu]	131.141,455
MERCURY [Dist-Merit-ibz-ug]	33.310,500
JUPITER [Dis-Jupifop-usoith]	447.567,000
TERRA [Dis-Terkau-zub-touk]	86.051,398
VENUS [Dist-Vese-dot-lup]	62.243,557

3. *The QUANTITY of Matter in the Heavenly Bodies is in the Proportions following.*

TERRA [Quan-tera]	00001
LUNA [Quan-Lun, res]	00000 $\frac{1}{28}$
JUPITER [Quan-Jup/sy]	00060
SATURN [Quan-Saturek, ro]	00028 $\frac{1}{4}$
SOL [Quan-Solisau-sny]	66,690

4. *The Weight (Pondus) of Bodies on the Surface of*

SATURN [Pon-Saturuts]	536
LUNA [P-Lun/siz]	630
JUPITER [Pon-Jukzo, re]	804 $\frac{1}{2}$
TERRA [Pon-Teraduk, re]	1258 $\frac{1}{2}$
SOL [Pon-Solazth]	10,000

5. *The DENSITIES of the same.*

SOL [Dén-Solag]	100
LUNA [Den-Lunoig]	700
TERRA [Den-Terteip]	387
SATURN [Den-Sasy]	60
JUPITER [Den-Jups]	76

N. B. Mr. Whiston supposes the Sun's Parallax to be 32". Dr. Derham (with Cassini) 9 Sec. and half.

The Memorial Lines.

1. LuDdedi MercúDepap MarDekbau Ter-Diakéze.
JuDle-led VeDonob SaDot-nel Sol-Difouf-ázy.
2. Distat-Satlái-lozth Dist-Márke-dodth Dist-Merez-
ouletb.
Dist-Jupideiz-uketh Dis-Terlom Dist-Vetou-znauth.

3. Quan-

3. Quan-Tera Quan-Lun, *res* Quan-Jupfy Quan-Saturek, *ro*.
 Quan-Solifau-fny.
4. Pon-Saturuts P-Lunfix Pon-Jukzo, *re* Pon-teraduk, *re*.
 Pon-Solaxth.
5. Dén-Solag Den-Lunoig Den-Terteip Den-Safy Den-Jups.

TABLE III.

The Periodical Times of the R-evolutions of each Planet about the Sun, are as follow :

MERCURY	in 88	} Days or about	} 3 Months
VENUS	224		
MARS	687		
JUPITER	4333		
SATURN	10759		
			7 Months $\frac{1}{2}$
			2 Years
			12 Years
			30 Years

MercReik SatRazpun MarsRaukoi VenRedo JupRott.

Merc-Revo-ment VeR-mep-h MarsRan-d JupRanbe SatRanty.

N. B. Men vel me Mensibus, an Annis, h half.

The Distance of the Earth from the Sun being divided into 10 Parts, or DECIMALS, the Distance of MERCURY from the Sun will be as 4 of them, of VENUS as 6, of MARS as 15, of JUPITER as 52, of SATURN as 95.

Ter-Distax Méro Vens Marsal Jupiterle Saturnoul.

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The *Sun* is distant from the Earth 21600 SEMI-diameters of the Earth = 86.051,398 Miles.

The Moon $60\frac{1}{2}$ Semidiameters = 239,952 Miles.

Dist-Sol-semida-fyz = *kau-zub-touk* ———

———— Distat-Lun-semfy,ro = *din-nud*.

The Motion of the *Sun* round its AXIS is performed in 25 Days 6 Hours [*SólXdu,ro*] The Motion of Jupiter round its Axis is performed in 9 Hours 56 Minutes [*JuXn,us*] that of the Earth in 24 Hours; so that the Motion of the Sun round its Axis is at the rate of 4262 Miles an Hour [*SolMfese*] The Motion of Jupiter round its Axis 38159 Miles an Hour [*JuMteibun*] The Motion of the *Earth* round its Axis is 1043 Miles an Hour [*TerMâzfi*]

SolMfese JuMteibun TerMâzfi SólXdu,ro JuXn,us.

The apparent Diameter of the Sun in Summer (*ÆSTATE SOLIS* Diameter) is 31 M-inutes 40 S-econds [*Æstat-So-Di-mib-soz*]

In Winter (*HYEME*) 32 M-inutes 47 S-econds [*— Hye-míd-sop*]

If the Sun is supposed to go round the Earth, its diurnal Motion will be 22.528,366 M-iles in an Hour [*Sol-m-hode-lek-taus*]

Æstat-So-Di-mib-soz — Hye-míd-sop Sol-m-hode-lek-taus.

The Three Comets whose Periods are thought to be discover'd. Derh. Astr. p. 56.

That which	{ 1682 1661 1680 }	performs its Revo- lution in	{ 75 129 575 }	and will appear again	{ 1758 1789 2225 }
appear'd					

Comske-pu saúb-adou sky-loil: puk pein & eëlu.

The Memorial Lines.

MercReik SatRazpun MarsRaukoi VenRedo Jup-
Rottt.

Merc-Revo-ment VeR-mep-h MarsRand JupRanbe
Sat-Ranty.

Ter-Distaz Méro Vens Marsal Jupiterle Saturnoul.

Dist-Sol-semida-fyz = kau-zub-touk Lunfy,ro = din-
nud.

SolMfese JuMteibun TerMázfi SólXdu,ro JuXn,us.
Æstat-So-Di-míb-soz — Hye-míd-sop Sol-m-hode-
lek-taus.

Comske-pu saúb-adou sky-loil: puk pein & eëlu.

TABLE IV.

Chronological Notes.

	d.	h.	m.	s.	th.
Solar Month (MENſis SOLARIS) } consists of [Men-Solarty-by-dou]	30	10	29	00	0
Lunar SYNODAL Month [Synod- én-be-ff-i] }	29	12	44	03	0
Lunar PERIODICAL Month [Men- peridoi-p-ot] }	27	07	43	00	0
The Cycle of the Moon less } (CYCLUS LUNARIS MINOR) than 19 Julian Years [Cyc-Lu-min- ha-doi-ta-ll] }	00	01	27	31	55
(This Difference arises to a whole Day, and consequently throws the New Moons back a whole Day, in 312 Years (ANNIS) [Annad])					

d. h. m. s. th.

The Tropical or Natural Solar Year less than the <i>Julian</i> (An- nus TROPICUS MINOR JULIANO) eleven M-inutes; [Trop-min- juli-mab] and consequently the Equinoxes happen a Day sooner in 130 Years) [biz]	}					
		00	00	11	00	0
The Lunar Year (LUNARIS ANNUS) [Lun-anilo-hei-mok]	}	354	08	48	00	0
The EPACT [Epacaz-da-b]		10	21	01	00	0
The Solar Year (SOLARIS ANNUS) [Sol-anifu-l-an]	}	365	05	49	00	0
Between the VERNAL and AU- tumnal Equinox [Vern-autaks- hak-mix]	}	186	18	30	00	0
Between the AUTUMNAL and VERNAL Equinox [Autum- vernboik-ab-an]	}	178	11	19	00	0

The METONICK Period was invented by *Meto*, in the Year before *Christ* 430, consisting of 19 Years [Metfiz-bou]

The CALIPPICK Period was invented by *Calippus*, in the Year before *Christ* 330, consisting of 76 Years [Calipitz-ais]

The DIONYSIAN Period was invented by *Dionysius Exiguus*, Ann. Dom. 527, consisting of 532 Years [Diolep-lid]

The JULIAN Period was invented by *Joseph SCALIGER*, consisting of 7980 Years [Júl-scalipóuky]

The VULGAR Year of *Christ* was in the fourth of the Indiction, the tenth of the Cycle of the Sun, the second of the Cycle of the Moon.

Indic. erat quarto, decimo Sol. Luna secundo.

To find the Year of the Julian Period, the Years of the other Cycles being given.

Multiply the Cycle of the *Sun* into 4845 [*Solín okol*]

—— The Cycle of the *Moon* into 4200 [*Lunfeg*]

—— The *INDICTION* into 6916 [*Indicfnas*]

Divide the *PRODUCT* by 7980 [*Dív-produpouky*]

The Remainder is the Year.

The Sunday Letters which begin every Month are generally known by the two *English* Verses,

At Dover Dwells George Brown, &c.

But perhaps they may be more readily remember'd by the following Line, which lays the Reader under no Necessity of counting the Order of the Words, before he can tell which Month they answer to, every Month ending with the Letter which belongs to the first Day of it.

*Ja Fd Mád Aprig Mayb June, Julg Aúc Sef Oçta
Novéd Def.*

MARCH, MAY, JULY, October, have Nones on the 7 Day, and the Ides on 15. [*Mar-má-jul-oc = Nop-Idal*] The rest (*CAETERI*) on the 5 and 13. [*Cætl-at*]

APRIL, JUNE, September and NOVEMBER have thirty (*TRIGINTA*) Days [*Ap-jún-se-no = trigint*]

Mar-má-jul-oc = Nop-Idal Cætl-at : Ap-jún-se-no = trigint.

In a Year (*ANNO*) are 365 Days, 8765 Hours, 525,949 Minutes, 31,556,937 Seconds.

An = ditaul = Horeipaul = Minlel-non = Secta-lus-outoi.

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The Motion of the Firmament, or fix'd Stars, is 50" in a Year, or a Degree in 72 Years. According to which rate the Motion (call'd the PLATONICK Year) is accomplished in 25,920 Years [An-Plato = *dunex*]

The twelve Signs; ARIES, TAURUS, GEMINI, CANCER, LEO, VIRGO, LIBRA, SCORPIO, SAGITTARIUS, CAPRICORN, AQUARIUS, PISCES.

Ar-ta-ge Can-leo-vir Lib-scór-fagi Capric-aquár-pis.

The Memorial Lines.

Men-Solarty-by-dou Synodén-be-ff-t Men-peridoi-p-ot.
Cyc-Lu-min-ha-doi-ta-ll (Anntad) Trop-min-julimab. (*biz*)

Lun-ánib-hei-mok, Epacaz-da-b, Sól-anisú-l-on.

Vern-autaks-hak-miz Autum-vernboík-ab-an. —

Metfiz-bou Calipitz-ois Diolep-lid Júl-scalipóuky.

Indic. erat quarto, decimo Sol. Luna secundo.

Solinokol Lunseg Indicfnas Div-produpouky.

Ja Fd Mád Aprig Mayb Júné Julg Aúc Sef Osta
Novéd Def.

Mar-má-jul-oc=Nop-Idal Cætl-at : Ap-jún-se-no
= trigint.

An = ditaul = Horeipaul = Minlel-non = Secta-lus-
autoi.



PONDERA,



PONDERA, NUMMI, MENSURÆ.

S E C T. V.

*The Application of this Art to Coins,
Weights and Measures.*



THE Beginning of the Words is composed of the Initial Letters; thus At-ta stands for Arttick Talent, HET for Hebrew T-alent; AD for A-ttick D-rachm; ALD for ALEXANDRIAN D-rachm; HETO for Hebrew Talent of Gold; (HET standing for Hebrew T-alent as before, and O for *Or*, or Gold) RoL for ROMAN L-ibra, Den for DENARIUS, Shek for SHEKEL, GreF for GRECIAN F-oot, HeC for Hebrew C-ubit, RoFq for ROMAN F-oot Square, &c.

The *Italick* Endings of the Words represent the Number of Pounds, Shillings and Pence, which are separated from each other by *Hyphens*, or else signified by the *Roman* Letters l. s. d. The double Lines denote Equality. Thus AM = drag = *t-ei-n*, signifies that an A-ttick M-ina, which is equal to 100 Drachms, was 3 Pounds 8 Shillings and 9 Pence. The Letters, though separated, are to be pronounced together;

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ther; as *t-ei-n tein*. The Reader is to be reminded here that *re* signifies $\frac{1}{2}$, *ro* $\frac{1}{4}$, &c. according to the general Rule, pag. 5. But *Note*, that instead of the Fraction *re*, the Letter *h* is sometimes used for Half, as *qikbe-h* = 7812 $\frac{1}{2}$ *sc.* 7812 Pounds 10 Shillings.

TABLE I.

† Hebrew, Attick, Babylonish, Alexandrian,
and Roman Money.

	l.	s.	d.
An Attick Talent = 60 M-inas [At- ta = <i>mauz</i> = <i>exáu-su</i>]	206	05	0
An A-ttick M-ina = 100 Drachms [AM = <i>drag</i> = <i>t-ei-n</i>]	03	08	9
An Hebrew T-alent = 50 Minas = 3000 Shekels [HÉT = <i>mily</i> = <i>shith</i> = <i>fuz</i>]	450	00	0
An Hebrew M-ina = 60 Shekels [HEM = <i>shaux</i> = <i>lou</i>]	09	00	0
A Babylonian T-alent [BAT = <i>vóx-be-s</i>]	240	12	6
A Babylonian T-alent of Gold [Ba- T Oteitz]	3850	00	0
An Attick T-alent of Gold [ATO = <i>rig</i>]	3300	00	0
An Hebrew T-alent of Gold [HET O = <i>peg</i>]	7200	00	0
An A-ttick D-rachm [AD = <i>dei,ro</i>]	00	00	8 $\frac{1}{4}$
An Hebrew D-rachm [HED = <i>dou</i>]	00	00	9
A Roman L-ibra = 96 D-enarii [ROL = <i>dous</i> = <i>li</i>]	03	00	0
* A Roman Talent = 72 LIBRAS = [Róm-ta = <i>liboid</i> = <i>das</i>]	216	00	0

An

† Vid. the Preface to Dr. Prideaux's *Connection*.

* Others make a Roman TALENT = 6000 D-enarii = 24
Sestertiums = 187 l. 10 s. [Tal = *dautb* = *sesdo* = *lacip-b*]

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	1. s. d.
An ALEXANDRIAN DRACHM [Al- drach = <i>sa-ds</i>]	01 6
An ITALICK MINA [Ita-mí = <i>lt</i>]	3 00 0
A SHEKEL = 2 BEKAS [Shek = Béd = <i>si</i>]	03 0
A ROMAN D-enarius = 4 Sesterces [Ród = <i>feso = doi, re</i>]	00 7½
A SESTERCE, ¼ of a Denarius, <i>sc.</i> LLS. (<i>vulgo HS.</i>) <i>duo Affes cum</i> <i>semisse</i> [Ses = <i>dà-f i, re</i>] a Penny three Farthings and half Farthing	00 1¾
Sestertium, or 1000 S-esterces † [Sath = <i>p-as-t</i>]	7 16 3
Decem Sestertium, 10000 Sesterces [Sesbyth = <i>pei-d-s</i>]	78 02 6
Decies Sestertium, or 1.000,000 SESTERCES [Sesteram = <i>oikbe-b</i>]	7812 10 0
DENARIUS (7 d ½) =	{ 2 VICTORIATI [= Vid] { 4 SESTERTII [= Sef] { 6 OBOLI [= Obs] { 10 LIBELLÆ [= Libaz] { 20 SEMBELLÆ [= Semdy] { 40 TERUNCII [= Terunfy]
Den (<i>doi, re</i>) = Vid = Sef = Obs = Libaz = Semdy = Terunfy.	

The

† Dr. *Arbutnot* makes the Sesterce a Penny three Farthings, and three Fourths of a Farthing; [Ses = *dà-f i, tro*] according to which a Sestertium will be 8l. 1s. 5d. ½ [Sath = *k-a-l-b*] Decies Sestertium, or 1.000,000 of Sesterces = 8072l. 18s. 4d. [Sestam = *kype-sak-do*]

Tal = *dautb* = Sésdo = *laeip-b.* Sath = *k-a-l-b* Sestam = *kype-sak-do.*

The Memorial Lines.

Atta = mauz = ezáu-su AM = drag = t-ei-n Hér
 = mily = shíth = fuz.
 Hem = shauz = lou Bat = eóx-be-s BatO = teilz
 AtO = tig HetO = pegque.
 Ad = dei,ro Hed = dou Rol = dous = li Róm-ta
 = liboid = das.
 Al-drach = sa-ds Ita-mí = lt Shek = Béd = si Ród
 = Seso = doi, re.
 Ses = da-fi, re Sath = p-as-t Sesbyth = pei-d-s Sester-
 am = oikbe-h.
 Den (doi, re) = Vid = Sef = Obs = Líbaz = Semdy
 = Terunfy.

TABLE II.

Measures of Length.

The Method which I shall observe in the following Tables, shall be first to give the antient Measures, Weights, &c. in the Proportions which they bear to each other; and then the Proportion which they bear to those of our own Country. To which I shall subjoin some Tables, by which the Reader will be enabled to make any Calculations of this Kind with the utmost Ease and Readiness.

English Measures of Length.

English MILE =	{	8 Furlongs	[=Furk]
		320 P-oles	[=Pidz]
		1760 YARDS	[=Yarapauz]
		5280 F-eet]	[=Fudeiz]
		63360 Inches	[=Inautisy]
		190080 B-arl. Corns	[Banzyeiz]
		Q	Mil

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Mil = Furk = Pidz = Yaraupauz = Fudeiz = In-
autify = Banzyeiz.

	F-eet	
MILE [= 8 Furlongs]	= 5280	Mil = Fudeiz
Furlong [= 40 Pole]	= 660	Fur = Ffauz
POLE [= 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ Yards]	= 16 $\frac{1}{2}$	Pol = Fas, re
CUBIT [= 2 Spans]	= 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Cub = Fa, re
FADDOM [= 2 Yards]	= 6	Fad = Fau

Mil = Fudeiz Fur = Ffauz Pol = Fas, re Cub = Fa, re
Fad = Fau.

Grecian Measures of Length.

$$\text{Μίλ-ιον} = \begin{cases} 8 \text{ Σταδία} & [= \text{Στάκ}] \\ 800 \text{ Οργυαί} & [= \text{Ορεϊγ}] \\ 4800 \text{ Πόδες} & [= \text{Πόδφεϊγ}] \end{cases}$$

$$\text{Πήχ-υς} = 2 \text{ Σπιθαμ-αί.}$$

$$\text{Πῆς} = 4 \text{ Δῶρ-α} = 16 \text{ Δάκλ-υλοι.}$$

$$\text{Μίλ} = \text{Στάκ} = \text{Ορεϊγ} = \text{Πόδφεϊγ.} \quad \text{Πήχ} = \text{Σπιθαμ.}$$

$$\text{Πῆς} = \text{Δῶρ} = \text{Δάκλ.}$$

	Πόδες	
Μίλ-ιον (= 8 Σταδία)	4800	Μίλ = Πόδφεϊγ
* Σταδι-ον (= 100 Οργυαί)	600	Στάδι = Παυγ
Οργ-υιὰ (= 4 Πήχεις)	6	Όργ = Παυ

	† Δάκλ-υλοι	
Πήχ-υς (= 2 Σπιθαμαί)	= 24	Πήχ = Δεφ
Πυγών (= 2 Λίχαι)	= 20	Πυγών = Δεx
		Πυγμα

* Call'd also 'Αυλός, from whence came Δίωλός, a Space of two Stadia.

† The Grecian Measures, from which the Romans bor-
row'd

$\Delta\acute{\alpha}\kappa\lambda\upsilon\lambda\omicron\iota$		
$\Pi\upsilon\gamma-\mu\eta$ ($= 1\frac{1}{2}$ $\Sigma\pi\iota\theta\alpha\mu\eta$)	$= 18$	$\Pi\upsilon\gamma = \Delta\acute{\alpha}\kappa$
$\parallel \Pi\tilde{\epsilon}\varsigma$ ($= 4$ $\Delta\tilde{\omega}\epsilon\gamma$)	$= 16$	$\Pi\tilde{\epsilon}\varsigma = \Delta\acute{\alpha}\kappa\lambda\alpha\varsigma$
$\Sigma\pi\iota\theta\alpha-\mu\eta$ ($= 3$ $\Delta\tilde{\omega}\epsilon\gamma$)	$= 12$	$\Sigma\pi\iota\theta\alpha = \Delta\acute{\alpha}\delta$
$\text{Ο}\epsilon\theta-\acute{\omicron}\delta\omega\epsilon\gamma\omicron\nu$	$= 11$	$\text{Ο}\epsilon\theta = \Delta\acute{\alpha}\beta$
$\Delta\acute{\iota}\chi-\alpha\varsigma$	$= 10$	$\Delta\acute{\iota}\chi = \Delta\acute{\alpha}\kappa\beta\gamma$
$\dagger \Delta\tilde{\omega}-\epsilon\gamma\omicron\nu$	$= 4$	$\Delta\tilde{\omega} = \Delta\acute{\alpha}\kappa\lambda\omicron$

$\Sigma\tau\acute{\alpha}\delta\iota = \text{Pau}\gamma$ & $\text{Ο}\epsilon\gamma = \text{Pau}$ $\Pi\eta\chi = \Delta\epsilon\zeta$ $\Pi\upsilon\gamma = \Delta\acute{\alpha}\kappa\eta\upsilon\epsilon$ $\Pi\upsilon\gamma\omega\acute{\nu} = \Delta\epsilon\chi$
 $\Pi\tilde{\epsilon}\varsigma = \Delta\acute{\alpha}\kappa\lambda\alpha\varsigma$ $\Sigma\pi\iota\theta\alpha = \Delta\acute{\alpha}\delta$ $\text{Ο}\epsilon\theta = \Delta\acute{\alpha}\beta$ $\Delta\acute{\iota}\chi = \Delta\acute{\alpha}\kappa\beta\gamma$ $\Delta\tilde{\omega} = \Delta\acute{\alpha}\kappa\lambda\omicron$.

Roman Measures of Length.

$$\text{MILLIARE} = \begin{cases} 8 \text{ STADIA} & [= \text{Stak}] \\ 1000 \text{ P-ASSUS} & [= \text{Path}] \\ 4000 \text{ PALMIPEDES} & [= \text{Palmpoth}] \\ 5000 \text{ P-EDES} & [= \text{Puth}] \end{cases}$$

row'd theirs, were commonly taken from the Members of a human Body. $\Delta\acute{\alpha}\kappa\lambda\upsilon\lambda\omicron$ a Finger's Breadth; $\Delta\tilde{\omega}\epsilon\gamma\omicron\nu$ a Hand's Breath, or four Fingers; $\Delta\acute{\iota}\chi\alpha\varsigma$ from the Thumb to the middle Finger; $\text{Ο}\epsilon\theta\acute{\omicron}\delta\omega\epsilon\gamma\omicron\nu$ the Length of the Hand, from the upper Part to the Extremity of the longest Finger; $\Sigma\pi\iota\theta\alpha\mu\eta$ the Length of the Hand extended, between the Thumb and the little Finger; $\Pi\tilde{\epsilon}\varsigma$ the Foot = 4 Hands Breadth; $\Pi\tilde{\eta}\chi\upsilon\varsigma$ from the Elbow to the Extremity of the Fingers; $\Pi\upsilon\gamma\omega\acute{\nu}$ from the Elbow to the second Joynt of the Finger's, or a Cubit with the Fingers inflected; $\Pi\upsilon\gamma\mu\eta$ from the Elbow, with the Fingers quite clasp'd; $\text{Ο}\epsilon\gamma\upsilon\alpha$ from the Extremity of one middle Finger to the Extremity of the other, the Arms being extended.

$\parallel$ The Grecian Foot was also like the Roman, divided into 12 $\text{Ο}\upsilon\gamma\gamma\acute{\iota}\alpha\iota$ or Inches.

$\dagger \Delta\tilde{\omega}\epsilon\gamma\omicron\nu$ the Palm, so call'd, because Gifts are made with the Hand: Call'd also $\Delta\omicron\chi\mu\eta$, from $\delta\acute{\iota}\chi\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$ to receive, $\Delta\acute{\alpha}\kappa\lambda\upsilon\lambda\omicron\delta\acute{\omicron}\chi\mu\eta$ & $\Pi\alpha\lambda\alpha\iota\tau\eta$.

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PES = { 4 PALMI MINORES [=Pal-mino]
12 UNCIÆ [=Uncad]
16 DIGITI [=Digitas]

Mil = Stadi = Puth = Palmpath. Pes = Pal-mino =
Digitas = Uncad.

	P-edes	
Milliare (= 8 Stadia) =	5000	Mil-rom = Puth
STADIUM (= 125 Passus) =	625	Stadi = Psel
PASSUS (= 4 Palmipedes) =	5	Pass = Pu

* DIGITI

† CUBITUS (= 1½ Pes) =	24	Cub-digitef
PALMIPES (= 5 Palmi) =	20	Palmip = Dez
PES (= 4 Palmi) =	16	Pes = Das
‡ PALMUS (= 3 Unciæ) =	4	Palm = Do
** UNCIA =	1½	Un = Da, re

Jewish Measures of Length.

MILE = {	2 SAB. Days Journeys =	[=Sabate]
	10 Stadia	[=Staz]
	4000 CUBITS	[=Cubitath]
CUBIT = {	2 SPANS the greater	} [=Spanē-i]
	3 SPANS the less	
	6 PALMS	[=Palmau]
	24 DIGITS	[=Digitef]

Cub =

* Some divide the *Digitus* into 4 *Grana*.

† Some use *Ulna* for *Cubitus*. *Pliny* takes them for different Measures; his *Ulna* answers to the Greek *Ορμυζ*.

|| *Pes* was divided, as the *Ass* into 12 Parts; hence *Dextans* = 10 Inches, *Dadrans* = 9 Inches, &c.

‡ Call'd *Palmus minor*, to distinguish it from a greater, which some Authors make equal to 12 Digits.

** Call'd sometimes *Pollex*.

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Cub = Spanē-i = Palmau = Digitef. Mil = Sábate
= Staz = Coth.

	CUBITS	
Eastern MILE (= 10 Stadia)	4000	Mil = Coth
STADIUM =	400	Stad = Cubitog
* SCHOENUS or Cbebal =	80	Schœn = eiz
ARABIAN POLE =	8	Ara-Pol = k
EZEKIEL'S REED, or Kaneh, =	6	Eze-Ree = s
FATHOM =	4	Fath = o

	DIGITS	
CUBIT, or Ammah =	24	Cub = Digitef
† SPAN, or Zereth =	12	Span = Dad
PALM, or Topbach =	4	Palm = Do

N. B. The PARASANG is a *Persian* Measure, consisting of 30 Stadia = 3 MILE [Para = milt]

A Day's Journey is an uncertain Measure, but amongst the *Jews* is generally reckon'd 24 Miles.

The Memorial Lines.

Mil = Furk = Pidz = Yarapauz = Fudeiz = In-
autify = Banzyeiz.

Mil = Fudeiz Fur = Ffauz Pol = Fas, re Cub = Fa, re
Fad = Fau.

M'λ = Στακ = Ozeig = Πódfeig. Πηχ = Σπιθαμε.

Πῆς = Δῶρο = Δάκλας.

Στάδι = Παυγ & Oρθ = Παυ Πηχ = Δef Πυγ =
Δakque Πυγών = Δez.

Πῆς = Δάκλας Σπιθα = Δad Oρθ = Δab Λίχ =
Δακby Δῶ = Δάκλα.

Cub

* Call'd also *Patbil*.

† There is likewise another Word *Gomei*, which the
LXX. render Σπιθαμή.

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Cub = Span*ë*-i = Palmau = Digitef. Mil = Sábate
= Staz = Coth.

Stad = Cubitog Schœn = eiz Ara-Pol = k Eze-
Ree = s Fath = o Span = Dad.

TABLE III.

*The Proportion of the foregoing Measures
to English Measures.*

	Inches.	Decimals.
GRECIAN D-igit [GréD = ,pulo]	0	,75546875
ROMAN D-igit [RoD = ,peldu]	0	,72525
* JEWISH D,igit [JewD = ,nad]	0	,912

	Feet.	Decimals.
GRECIAN F-oot [GreF = a,zydpou]	1	,00729½
ROMAN F-oot [RoF = ,naup]	0	,967
HEBREW C-ubit [HeC = a,kef]	1	,824
GRECIAN C-ubit [GreC = a,laznil]	1	,510935
ROMAN C-ubit [RoC = b,olzū]	1	,4505

	Inches.	Decimals.
GRECIAN Foot [Grec-Fo = be,zeipu]	12	,0875
ROMAN F-oot [RomF = ab,fyf]	11	,604
HEBREW C-ubit [HeC = da,keik]	21	,888
GRECIAN C-ubit [GreC = bei,bib]	18	,13125
ROMAN C-ubit [RoC = boi,fys]	17	,406

GRECIAN

* In reducing the *Jewish* Measures, I have follow'd Bi-
shop Cumberland, who makes the Cubit = 21,888 Inches.
Dr. Arbuthnot thinks it plain that there were two Sorts of
Cubits, the Sacred One, and the profane or Common One;
the former exceeding the latter by a Hand's-Breadth or three
Inches. The Profane Cubit he makes equal to 17,82
Inches; the Sacred One = 20,79 Inches.

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Eng. Miles. decim.

* Grecian M-ile [GreM = ,pautzoun]	0 ,763099
ROMAN M-ile [RomM = ,nalpan]	0 ,915719
HEBREW MILE [Heb-mil = a,teiboi]	1 ,3817
GRECIAN Stadium [Gre-St = ,zoutleip]	0 ,093587 $\frac{1}{2}$
ROMAN Stadium [Ro-St = ,basfos]	,114465
HEBREW Stadium [He-St = ,bik]	,13817

The Memorial Lines.

GréD = ,pulo	RoD = ,peldu	JewD = ,nad	RoF = ,naup	GreF = a,zypdou.
RoC = b,olxu	HeC = a,kef	Grec = a,laznil	Grec-Fo = be,zepu.	
RomF = ab,fyf	GreM = ,paut	RomM = ,nalpan	Heb-mil = a,teiboi.	
HeC = da,keik	RoC = boi,fys	GreC = bei,bid	Ro-St = ,basfos	He-St = bik.
Gre-St = ,zoutleip	—————			

T A B L E IV.

Superficial Measures.

Sq. F-eet. decim.

English ACRe [Ac = sFotlauz]	43560 ,00
R-ood (= 40 Pole) [R = azkoux]	10890 ,00
Pole [Pol = doid,el]	272 ,25
ACRe	

* Dr. Arbuthnot makes the Grecian Mile equal to 805,8 $\frac{1}{2}$ English Paces; which, agreeably to my own Method, I have here reduced to 0,763099 of a Mile. Yet according to his own Computation, which makes 'Ογγυια = 6 Feet 0,525 Inches, or which is the same 6,04375 Feet, Σταδιον (= 100 'Ογγυιαι) will be 604,375 Feet, and Μίλιον (= 8 Σταδία) will be 4835 Feet, exactly equal to the Number of English Feet in a Roman Mile = 0,915719 Mile.

ACre = [Ac = Yarokoz] Squ. Yards.
4840

Sq. F-eet. decim.

ROman Square F-oot [RoFq = nil] 0,935089

GRECIan Sq. F-oot [GreFq = á, zafauts] 1,0146365

HEBREW Squ. C-ubit [HeCq = i, tesnois] 3,326976

JUGerum = R-oods 2. P-oles 18. F-eet 250,05

[Jug = Re-Pak-Fely, zu]

Πλέθρον = P-oles 36. F-eet 245. [Πλέθ =
Pis-Fdol]

* Egyptian Άρσ-εξ = R-oods 3. P-oles 2. F-eet
55 $\frac{1}{4}$ [Άρσ = Ri-Pe-Ful, ro]

Eng. Acre. decim.

JUGerum [Jug = ,sakdo] 0,618240

Πλέθρον [Πλέθ = ,etyft] 0,230632

Egyptian Άρσ-ε-α [Άρσ-ε = ,oift] 0,763768

Greek Sq. Feet.

Eng. Sq. F. decim.

Πλέθρον = 10000 = 10146,3650

Άρσ-εξ $\frac{1}{2}$ Πλέθρον 5000 = 5073,1825

Egyptian Άρσ-ε-α = 10000 Squ. Cub. = 33269,7600

Rom. Squ. Feet. Sq. F. decim.

† Actus minimus 120 × 20 = 4800 = 4488,4272

Actus Quadratus 120 × 120 = 14400 = 13465,2816

Clima 60 × 60 = 3600 = 3366,3204

Versus 100 × 100 = 10000 = 9350,8900

‡ Jugerum = 2 Actus Quad. = 28800 = 26930,5632

Uncia $\frac{1}{12}$ of the Jugerum = 2400 = 2244,2136

The

* The Grecian Άρσ-εξ was $\frac{1}{2}$ of the Πλέθρον.

† Actus is the Length of one Furrow, so far as a Plough goes before it turns, in Length 120 Feet.

‡ The Jugerum was divided like the A/s into 12 Parts.

The Memorial Lines.

Ac = sFotlauz R = azkouz Pol = doid, el Ac = Yar-
okozque.

GreFq = á, zafauts RoFq = ,nil HeCq = i, téfnois —

Jug = Ré-Pak-Fely, zu. Πλέθ = Pís-Fdol 'Agx =
Ri-Pe-Ful, ro.

Jug = ,sakdo Πλέθ = ,etyft 'Agxg = ,oift —

T A B L E V.

Measures of Capacity.

English Wine Measure.

TUN =	{	2 B-uts	[= Be]
		3 Punchions	[= Put]
		4 HOgtheads	[= Hof]
		6 TIERCES	[= Tiers]
		8 BARRELS	[= Bark]
		14 R-undlets	[= Raf]
		252 GALLONS	[= Galdud]
		2016 PINTS	[= Pidzas]
		58212 Solid Inches	[= Inukdad]

Tun = Be = Put = Hof = Tiers = Bark = Raf =
Galdud = Pidzas = Inukdad.

English Corn Measure.

QUARTER = Bushels 8. [Quar = Busk]

Bushel = { 4 PECKS [= Peco]
8 GALLONS [= Galk]
64 PINTS [= Pinso]

Bush = Peco = Galk = Pinso : Quar = Busk.

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		<i>Cubick Inches</i>
GALLON of W-ine	[GállW= <i>eta</i>]	231
* GALLON of C-orn	[GalC= <i>doid,ro</i>]	272 $\frac{1}{4}$
PINT DRY Measure	[Pin-dr= <i>if,rid</i>]	34 $\frac{1}{2}$
PINT LIQUID Measure	[Pin-liquid= <i>ek,prei</i>]	28 $\frac{7}{8}$
Hogshead =	{ 63 GALLONS [= <i>Galsi</i>] 504 PINTS [= <i>Pinúzo</i>]	
GállW= <i>eta</i> GalC= <i>doid,ro</i> Pin-dr= <i>if,rid</i> Pin-liquid= <i>ek,prei</i> .		

Grecian Measures of Capacity.

$$\text{Μετ-ρη\~{\eta}\varsigma} = \left\{ \begin{array}{ll} 12 \text{ X-óες} & [= \text{Xád}] \\ 72 \text{ Ξ-έσαι} & [= \text{Ξoid}] \\ 144 \text{ Κοτυλ-αι} & [= \text{Κοτυλaff}] \end{array} \right.$$

$$\text{Μέδ-ιμν} \odot = \left\{ \begin{array}{ll} 48 \text{ Χοιν-ικες} & [\text{Χοινok}] \\ 72 \text{ Ξέσαι} & [\text{Ξεspe}] \\ 144 \text{ Κοτυλ-αι} & [\text{Κοτλαff}] \end{array} \right.$$

$$\text{Μετ} = \text{Xád} = \text{Ξoid} = \text{Κοτυλaff} \quad \text{Μέδ} = \text{Χοινok} = \text{Ξεspeque} = \text{Κοτλαff}.$$

$$\text{Ξέσαι} = \left\{ \begin{array}{ll} 2 \text{ Κοτυλ-αι} & [= \text{Κοτυλε}] \\ 8 \text{ Όξύ-βαφα} & [= \text{Όξύk}] \\ 12 \text{ Κύαθ-οι} & [= \text{Κύαθbe}] \\ 48 \text{ Μυσρ-α} & [= \text{Μυσροk}] \\ 120 \text{ Κοχλ-ιάρια} & [= \text{Κοχλαδz}] \end{array} \right.$$

Ξεs

* This is the common receiv'd Content of a Corn Gallon; and according to which the following Computations are made: But strictly, by Act of Parliament, the Corn Gallon contains but 268,8 Cubick Inches. By Experiment it appears also, that the Standard Wine Gallon doth contain but 224 Cubick Inches. Vid. *Ward's Mathem. Guide.* Part I. Chap. 3.

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Ξες = Κοτυλε = Κοχλαδζ = Όξύκ = Κυαθbeque
= Μύσροκ.

		Ξές-αι	
* Μετ-ρήτης l. (= 12 Χόες)	=	72	Met = Ξεσoid
Χῆς l. (= 12 Κότυλαι)	=	6	Χῆς = Ξau
Μέδιμ-ν d.	=	72	Μέδιμ = Ξoid
Χοῖν-ιξ d.	=	1½	Χοῖν = Ξa, re

		Μύσροκ	
Ξές-ης (= 12 Κύαθοι)	=	48	Ξές = Μύσροκ
Κοτύ-λη (= 6 Κύαθοι)	=	24	Κοτύ = Mef
Οξύς-αφον (= 3 Κόγχαι)	=	6	Οξύς = Mau
Κύα-θ d. (= 5 Χῆμαι)	=	4	Κύα = Mo
Κόγχ-η (= 5 Κοχλιαρία)	=	2	Κόγχ = Me

Met = Ξεσoid Χῆς = Ξau Μέδιμ = Ξoid Χοῖν =
Ξa, re.

Ξές = Μύσροκ Κοτύ = Mef Οξύς = Mau Κύα =
Mo Κόγχ = Me.

Roman Measures of Capacity.

CULEUS =	{	20 AMPHORÆ	[= Amphex]
		40 URNÆ	[= Urnoz]
		160 CONGII	[= Congbauz]
SEXTARIUS =	{	2 HEMINÆ	[= Hemine]
		4 QUARTARII	[= Quartarf]
		8 ACETABULA	[= Acetak]
		12 CYATHI	[= Cyathbe]
		48 LIGULÆ	[= Liglok]

Cul = Amphex = Urnoz = Congbauz —

* Call'd also 'Αμφορεῖς, and Κάδ d.

N. B. l. denotes Measures for liquid Things, d. Measures for dry Things; the rest are used as Measures for both.

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Sext = Hemine = Quartarf = Acetab = Cyathbeque
= Liglok.

SEXTARII		
CULEUS l. (= 20 Amphoræ)	= 960	Cul = Sexnauz
AMPHORA l. (= 2 Urnæ)	= 48	Amph = Sok
URNA l. (= 4 Congii)	= 24	Urn = Sextef
CONGIUS l.	= 6	Congi = Sau
MONIUS d. (= 2 Semi-Modii)	16	Mod = Sas

LIGULÆ		
SEXTARIUS (= 2 Heminae)	= 48	Sext = Ligulok
HEMINA (= 2 Quartarii)	= 24	Hemi = Lef
QUARTARIUS (= 2 Acetabula)	= 12	Quart = Lad
ACETABULUM (1 ½ Cyathus)	= 6	Acetab = Lau
CYATHUS	= 4	Cyath = Lc

Jewish Measures of Capacity.

BATH =	{	3 SEAHs	[= Seat]
		6 HINS	[= Hins]
		10 OMERS	[= Omeraz]
		18 C-abs	[= Cak]
		72 LOGS	[= Logpe]
		96 CAPHS	[= Caphnau]
		330 GACHALS	[= Gachaltiz]

Bath = Seat = Hins = Omeraz = Cak = Logpe =
Caphnau = Gachaltiz.

Baths or Ephahs		
CHOMER or <i>Coron</i>	= 10	Chom = Bath-Ephaz
LETECH d.	= 5	Let = Ephu

CABS		
BATH or EPHA	= 18	Bath-Eph = Cabak
HIN l. ½ of Seah	= 3	Hin = Cabi
SEAH	= 6	Se = Cabs

The

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The HIN was = 12 L-ogs = 16 C-aphs 1. [Hin = Lad = Cas]

CAB = 20 G-achals d. [Cab = Gez]

Omer or Gomer was a dry Measure.

The Memorial Lines.

Tun = Be = Put = Hof = Tiers = Bark = Raf =
Galdud = Pidzas = Inukdad.

Bush = Peco = Galk = Pinso : Quar = Busk. Hog
= Galsi = Pinuzo.

GállW = eta GalC = doid, ro Pin-dr = if, rid Pin-
liquid = ek, prei.

Met = Xád = Eoid = Κοτυλαff Μέδ = Χοινok =
Ξεσπεque = Κοτλαff.

Ξεσ = Κοτυλε = Κοχladz = 'Οξύκ = Κυαθbeque
= Μυσrok.

Met = Ξεσoid Xšs = Ξau Μέδιμ = Eoid Xoiv =
Ξα, re ———

Ξεσ = Μύσrok Κοτύ = Mef Οξύς = Mau Κύα =
Mo Κόγχ = Me.

Cul = Amphex = Urnoz = Congbauz ———

Sext = Hemine = Quartarf = Acetak = Cyathbeque
= Liglok.

Cul = Sexnauz Amph = Sok Urn = Sextef Congi
= Sau Mod = Sas.

Sext = Ligulok Hemi = Lef Quart = Lad Acetab
= Lau Cyath = Lo.

Bath = Seat = Hins = Omeraz = Cak = Logpe =
Caphnau = Gachaltiz.

Chom = Bath-Ephaz Let = Ephu Bath-Eph =
Cabak Hín = Cabi Se = Cabs.

TABLE

TABLE VI.

Measures of Capacity reduced to English Measures.

A PINT DRY = 34 ,0312 } Cubick Inches.
 A PINT LIQUID = 28 ,875 }

— Pin-dr = *if, zibe* Pin-liquid = *ek, koil*.

D R Y.

Pints Inches decim.

* Μέδιον-Θ [Μέδιον = <i>oiz-t</i>]	70	03	,501
MODIUS [Modi = <i>bau-p</i>]	16	07	,68
ΕΡΗΗ [Eph = <i>ub-ad</i>]	51	12	,107
Ξές-ης [Ξές = <i>z-it</i>]	00	33	,158
SEXTARIUS [Sextar = <i>a</i>]	01	00	,48
CAB [Cab = <i>d-ek</i>]	02	28	,432

L I Q U I D.

Pints Inches decim.

† Μετρε-ητης [Μετρε = <i>eid-an</i>]	82	19	,626
Amphora [Am = <i>up-az</i>]	57	10	,66
‡ BATH [Bath = <i>fy-bu</i>]	60	15	,2
Ξέςης [Ξές = <i>a-f</i>]	01	04	,283
SEXTARIUS [Sext = <i>a-u</i>]	01	05	,636
‡ LOG [Log = <i>z-do</i>]	00	24	,2735
			MEDIMN

* Besides the Attick Medimn, there was a *Medimnus Georgicus*, equal to 6 Roman Modii.

† The Metretes of Syria was equal to the Roman Congius = 7 ,171 Pints.

‡ The Jewish Measures are here according to Bishop Cumberland, from the Rabbins: But Bishop Hooper, from Josephus

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	<i>Busbels decim.</i>
MEDIMN [Méd = <i>a, zous</i>]	1 ,09612
MODIUS [Mod = <i>,elild</i>]	0 ,253525
EPHah } [Eph = <i>,kydoti</i>]	0 ,802433
Chomer }	

	<i>Gallons decim.</i>
METRETES [Metr = <i>az, til</i>]	10 ,335
AMPHORA [Amph = <i>oi, apad</i>]	7 ,1712
BATH [Bath = <i>p, laul</i>]	7 ,5658
CONGIUS [Con = <i>,kousteil</i>]	0 ,896385

	<i>Pints decim.</i>
Ξέσ-ης liquid [Ξέσ = <i>a, bok</i>]	1 ,1483
Ξέ-ς dry [Ξέ = <i>z, noif</i>]	0 ,97447
SEXTARIUS liquid [Sext = <i>á, boulak</i>]	1 ,19518
SEXTARIUS dry [Sext = <i>a, zafei</i>]	1 ,0148
CAB liquid [Cab = <i>t, isd</i>]	3 ,36257
CAB dry [Cab = <i>e, kop</i>]	2 ,84731
LOG [Log = <i>z, eif</i>]	0 ,84065

The Memorial Lines.

Medimn = *oiz-t* Modi = *bau-p* Eph = *ub-ad* Ξ = *it*
 Sextar = *a* Cab = *d-ek*.
 Bath = *fy-bu* Metr = *eid-an* Am = *up-az* ε = *a-f*
 Sext = *a-u* Log = *z-do*.
 Eph = *,kydoti* Mod = *,elild* Méd = *a, zous* Ξ = *z, noif* Cab = *e, kópque*.
 Amph = *oi, apad* Bath = *p, laul* Metr = *az, til* Ξ = *a, bok* Cab = *t, isd*.

TABLE

Josephus, makes the Jewish Bath equal to the Attick Με-
 γαλνῆς, and consequently the Log equal to the Ξέσ-ης.
Dr. Arbuthnot has given us Tables according to both, but
 seems to prefer Bishop *Hooper's* Account to the other.

TABLE VII.
WEIGHTS.

N. B. L. or Li stands for Libra or Pound, Oz for Ounce, Lit Pound T-roy, L-aver Pound AVER-
dupois.

A Pound Troy = 12 Ounces [Lit = Ozad]

An Ounce Troy = $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 8 \text{ DRAMS} [= \text{Drák}] \\ 24 \text{ SCRUPLES} [= \text{Scref}] \\ 20 \text{ PENNY WEIGHTS} [\text{Pez}] \\ 480 \text{ GRAINS} [= \text{Grafky}] \end{array} \right.$

*A Pound Averdupois = $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 16 \text{ Ounces} [= \text{Ozas}] \\ 256 \text{ DRAMS} [= \text{Drels}] \end{array} \right.$

Lit = Ozad Oz = Drák = Scref = Pez = Grafky
Láv = Ozas Láv = Drels]

	Grains Troy.
Pound T-roy [Lit = Grupaux]	5760
Ounce Troy [Oz = oky]	480
DRAM [Dr = aux]	60
PENNY WEIGHT [Pen = gref]	24
SCRUPLE [Scrup = dy]	20
† Pound Averdupois [Lav = oith]	7000
Ounce Averdupois [OzAv = otoi, l]	437,5
	Lit

*According to the Proportion laid down by Mr. *Greaves*, viz. that the Averdupois Pound is to the Troy Pound as 175 to 144. In Dr. *Arbuthnot's* Tables it is as 17 to 14, which is a very inconsiderable Difference, being but $4\frac{3}{7}$ Grains less in the Pound.

† Mr. *Ward* says, that by a very nice Experiment, he found, that one Pound Troy is equal to 14 Ounces 11 Penny-Weight and $15\frac{1}{2}$ Grains Troy, which is $6999\frac{1}{2}$ Grains; differing but half a Grain in the Pound from Mr. *Greaves*.
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Lit = Grupaſ Oz = oky Dr = auſ Pen = greſ
 Scrup = dy Lav = oithque.

Antient WEIGHTS.

Attick Talent = { 60 M-inas [= Mauz]
 6000 Drachms [= Drauth]
 Hebrew Talent = { 3000 Shekels [= Shith]
 60 M-anehs [= Mauz]
 SHEKEL = { 2 BEkahs [= Beke]
 4 ZUZas [= Zuf]
 20 G-erachs [= Gez]
 AT = Mauz = Drauth : Het = Shith : Het-pond
 = Mauz Shek = Beke = Zuf = Gez.

Roman and Grecian leſſer Weights.

LIBRA = 12 UNCIÆ [Lib = Unad]
 UNCIA = { 3 DUEllæ [= Duelt]
 4 SICILICI [= Sicilo]
 6 SExtulæ [= Ses]
 8 DRACHMÆ [= Drak]
 DRACHMA = { 3 SCRIPTula [= Script]
 6 OBoli [= Obs]
 18 SILiquæ [= Silak]
 72 GRana *vel* Lentes [= Groid]
 Un = Duelt = Sicilo = Ses = Drak : Drach = Script
 = Silak = Obs = Groid.

GRANA ΣΙΤΑΓΓΙΑ

LIBRA Λίτρα [Lib = graſnad] 6912

UNCIA ΟυσΥΙΑ [Unc = lois] 576

* DRACHMA Δραχμή [Drachm = oid] 72

* *N.B.* The Romans divided their Ounce into 7 Denarii as well as 8 Drachms; and ſince they reckon'd their Denarius equal to the Attick Drachm, this will make the Attick Weights $\frac{1}{7}$ heavier than the correſpondent Roman Weights.

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Grana Σιτάριαι

SCRUPULUM Γεῦμμα [Scrupul = ef] 24

O BOLUS * Ὀβολός [Obol = ad] 12

SILiqua Κεράτιον [Sil = f] 4

Divisio Affis.

	Unc.		Unc.
Ass =	12	SEMIS	6
DEUNX	11	QUINCUNX	5
DExtans	10	TRIENS	4
DODrans	9	QUADrans	3
BES	8	SEXTans	2
SEPTUNX	7	UNCia	1

The Memorial Lines.

Lít = Ozad Oz = Drák = Scref = Pez = Grafky

Láv = ozas Lav = drels.

Lit = grupauz Oz = oky Dr = auz Pen = gref

Scrup = dy Lav = oithque.

AT = Mauz = Drauth AM = Drag Het = Shith =

Mauz Shek = Beke = Zuf = Gez.

Un = Duelt = Sicilo = Ses = Drak : Drach = Scrípt

= Silak = Obs = Groid.

Lib = grafnad Unc = lois Drachm = oid Scrupul = ef

Obol = ad Sil = f.

As = dēu-dex dod-bes septún-semi quin-tri-qua
fext-unc.

TABLE

* The Ὀβολός was divided into 6 Χαλκοί or *Æreoli*, and the Χαλκός into 7 Λεπτά or *Minuta*. [Ob = Χαλκός Χαλκ = Λεπτοί]

The Ημίωβολον, Ημίδραχμον, Δίδραχμον, &c. are evident from their Names.

TABLE VIII.

Antient Weights reduced to English Troy Weights.

	Troy Grains, <i>decim.</i>			
ROMAN Ounce [Rom-oz = <i>fik</i>]	438	,	00	
SHEKEL [Shek = <i>ebou</i>]	219	,	00	
* ROMAN D-rachm [ROD = <i>uf, pu</i>]	54	,	75	
DENARIUS [Den = <i>se, loi</i>]	62	,	57	
† A-ttick D-rachm [AD = <i>sei, f</i>]	68	,	4	
	<i>lib. oz. p. w. gr.</i>			
ROMAN L-ibra [ROL = <i>az-an</i>]	10	19	00	
HEBREW M-aneh [HEM = <i>e-t-oi be</i>]	02	03	07	12
HEBREW T-alent [HET = <i>báf-yx-al</i>]	114	00	15	00
‡ ANCIENT ATTICK M-ina [ATM = <i>a-d-u</i>]	01	02	05	00
ANCIENT ATTICK T-alent [ATT = <i>pa-t</i>]	71	03	00	00

* So Bishop *Cumberland* from the Rabbinical Accounts. But Bishop *Hooper*, from *Philo* and *Josephus*, makes it equal to the Attick *Stater* or *Tetradrachm* = 68,4 × 4, or 67 × 4 Grains.

† According to the Weight of the Standard Mina of *Solon*. Bishop *Hooper* supposes, that whilst the Money Drachm fell gradually from 68,4 to 62,57 Grains, the Ponderal Drachm continued still the same, which I have therefore here retain'd. Dr. *Bernard* lays the middle Sort of Attick Drachms at 66 Grains, which (Table I.) are accordingly valued at 8d $\frac{1}{4}$. But the Weight of the Attick Drachm, under the first *Roman* Emperors, and for some considerable Time before, was about 62,57 Grains; and upon this Drachm, and the Equality of it with the *Roman* Denarius, most of the Computations in *Classick* Authors are founded.

‡ The Common Attick Mina was supposed equal to 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ *Roman* Ounces. The Mina Medica was 16 *Roman* Ounces, and exactly the Weight of our *Averdupois* Pound.

The Memorial Lines.

Rom-oz = *fk* Shek = *ebou* Rod = *uf, pu* Den = *se, loi*
 Ad = *sei, f.*
 Het = *báf-yz-al* Rol = *az-an* Hem = *e-t-oi-be*
 Atm = *a-d-u* Att = *pa-t.*

TABLE IX.

*Jewish and Roman Money, according to
 Bishop Cumberland.*

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
HEBREW M-ina [Hem = <i>p-a-l</i>]	7	01	05
HEBREW T-alent [Het = <i>tút-ab-az-h</i>]	353	11	10½
GOLDEN DARICK = 12 G-erachs [Dar = <i>Gad = la-do</i>]	1	00	04
HEBREW T-alent of Gold [He-} <i>TO = ufoil-ba-p-h</i>]	5475	11	07½
SHEKEL [Shek = <i>sé-do, ro</i>]	02	04	¼
SILVER DENARIUS [Den = <i>doi-t</i>]	00	07	¾
ASSARIUM F-arthing and half [Assar = <i>Fah</i>]			
A QUADRANT $\frac{3}{4}$ of a Farthing [Quád = <i>iro</i>]			
A MITE $\frac{1}{3}$ of a F-arthing [Mit = <i>rif</i>]			

The Memorial Lines.

Hem = *p-a-l* Het = *tút-ab-az-h* Dar = *Gád = la-do*
 HebtO = *ufoil-ba-p-h.*
 Shek = *sé-do, ro* Den = *doi-t* Assar = *Fah* Quád = *iro*
 Mit = *rif.*

Decimal

Decimal Tables for the more easy Reduction of ancient Coins, Weights and Measures.

Those who understand Decimal Arithmetick will, I hope, excuse me, if for the Sake of such as are unacquainted with it, I lay down two or three Observations, in order to make the following Tables more generally useful ;

First, That the Denominator of every Decimal Fraction is an Unit, with as many Cyphers as there are Places of Numbers in the Fraction ; thus, 5 signifies $\frac{5}{10}$, 05 signifies $\frac{5}{100}$, 005 signifies $\frac{5}{1000}$, &c.

Secondly, That the nine Figures at the left Hand of each of the Tables may stand either for Units, or, by the supposed Addition of one, two, three, or more Cyphers, for Tens, Hundreds, Thousands, &c.

Thirdly, That if the said nine Figures are supposed to stand for one, two, three, four, &c. then the Decimals stand as in the Table : If for ten, twenty, thirty, forty, &c. or for one Hundred, two Hundred, &c. then for every such supposed Addition of a Cypher, one Figure in the Place of Decimals is to be added to the Place of Integers.

Thus, a *Jewish* Cubit is equal to 1 *English* Foot, and 824 Thousandth Parts of a Foot.

		<i>Feet decim.</i>
1 Cubit	=	1 ,824
10 Cubits	=	18 ,24
100 Cubits	=	182 ,4
1000 Cubits	=	1824

If there are not Places enough of Decimals to answer, they must be supplied with Cyphers :

		<i>lib. decim.</i>
Thus, 1 Attick Talent	=	206 ,25
10 Attick Talents	=	2062 ,5
		100 At-

100 Attick Talents = 20625

1000 Attick Talents = 206250 £.

But as the common Computation in Classick Authors is by Sesterces and Drachms, I shall exemplifie more particularly the foregoing Observations in the two Tables drawn up for them.

SESTERCE = 1*d.* 3*f.* $\frac{3}{4}$
in Decimal Fractions
of a Pound Sterling
= ,00807291667
[Sest = zykypenaffoi]

A-ttick D-rachm, or
Roman Denarius,
= 7*d* 3*f.* in Deci-
mal Fractions of a
Pound Sterling
= ,032291667
[Ad = zidenaffoi]

1 Sesterlus.

Decem Sesterlij or Numm.

Centum Sesterlij.

Sesterlijum or 1000 Sesterlij.

Decem Sesterlia or 10000 HS.

Centum Sesterlia or 100000 HS.

Decies Sesterlijum or 1 Million HS.

Centies Sesterlijum or 10 Millions HS.

Millies Sesterlijum or 100 Millions HS.

Decies Millies or 1000 Millions HS.

Centies Millies or 10000 Millions HS.

Millies Millies or 100000 Millions HS.

1	,00807291667
2	,01614583333
3	,02421875000
4	,03229166667
5	,04036458333
6	,04843750000
7	,05651041667
8	,06458333333
9	,07265625000

1 Drachm.

10 Drachms.

100 Drachms or 1 Mina.

1000 Drachms or 10 Minz.

1 Myriad (= 10000 Dr.) or 100 Minz.

10 Myriads (= 100000 Dr.) or 1000 Minz.

100 Myriads (= 1 Million Dr.) or 10000 Minz.

1000 Myriads (= 10 Mill. Dr.) or 100000 Minz.

10000 Myriads of Drachms, or Myr. of Myriads.

10 Myriads of Myriads of Drachms.

1	,032291667
2	,064583333
3	,096875000
4	,129166667
5	,161458333
6	,193750000
7	,226041667
8	,258333333
9	,290625000

According

Pondera, Nummi, Mensurae. 135

According to the Observations before laid down, it is evident that

	<i>lib.</i>
1 Sestertium, or 1000 HS.	= 008 ,07291667
2 Sestertia, or 2000 HS.	= 016 ,14583333
3 Sestertia, or 3000 HS.	= 024 ,21875

And so down to 9 Sestertia; the three first Figures of the Table being Integers, the rest Decimals. So,

	<i>lib.</i>
*Decies Sestertium, or 1 Mill. HS.	= 8072 ,91667
Vicies, or 2 Million HS.	= 16145 ,83333
Tricies, or 3 Million HS.	= 24218 ,75 &c.

Hence it appears, that the Value of most of the Sums mentioned in Classick Authors may be discover'd from the Tables at first Sight; the rest by the Help only of Addition. Thus,

What is the Value of the Centies Quinquagies HS?

	<i>lib. decim.</i>
Centies HS.	= 80729 ,1667
Quinquagies	= 40364 ,5833
Centies Quinquagies	= <u>121093 ,75</u>

What is the Value of 375 Attick Drachms?

300 Drachms	= 9 ,6875
70 Drachms	= 2 ,26041667
5 Drachms	= 0 ,16145833
375 Drachms	= <u>12 ,109375</u>

What

* With the numeral Adverb *Centena Millia* is always understood.

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What is the Value of 51 Myriads of Drachms?

$$\begin{array}{rcl} 50 \text{ Myriads} & = & 16145,83333 \\ 1 \text{ Myriad} & = & 322,91667 \\ \hline 51 \text{ Myriads} & = & 16468,75 \end{array}$$

Note. That the Table for Drachms or Denarii, will also serve for Minæ and for *Asses*, remembering that a Denarius is equal to 10 *Asses*, and a Mina to 100 Drachms. Thus,

$$\begin{array}{lcl} \text{Æris (sc. Affium) Millia X} & = & 1000 \} \text{ lib. decem.} \\ \text{Denarii} & = & 32,291667 \\ \text{Æris Millia XXV} & = & 2500 \text{ Denarii} = 80,72916 \\ \text{Æris Millia LXXV} & = & 7500 \text{ Denarii} = 242,1875 \end{array}$$

I beg the Reader's Pardon if I have been too particular, but was willing to have the Tables perfectly understood: what has been already said will easily be applied to those which follow.

$$\begin{array}{lcl} * \text{Attick Drachm} & * \text{Attick Talent} & \dagger \text{Attick Talent} \\ = 8d. \frac{3}{4} & = 206l. 5s. & = 193l. 15s. \end{array}$$

<i>l. decim.</i>			<i>l. decim.</i>			<i>l. decim.</i>		
1	034375		1	206,25		1	193,75	
2	068750		2	412,50		2	387,50	
3	103125		3	618,75		3	581,25	
4	137500		4	825,00		4	775,00	
5	171875		5	1031,25		5	968,75	
6	206250		6	1237,50		6	1162,50	
7	240625		7	1443,75		7	1356,25	
8	275000		8	1650,00		8	1550,00	
9	309375		9	1856,25		9	1743,75	

Shekel

* According to Dr. Bernard.

† According to Dr. Arbuthnot.

Pondera, Nummi, Mensuræ. 137

‡ Shekel ‡ Hebrew Tal. Heb. Tal. Gold
 = 2s. 7d. = 387l. 10s. = 16 Tal. Silver
decim. l. decim. l.

1	,129166667	1	387,5	1	6200
2	,258333333	2	775,0	2	12400
3	,387500000	3	1162,5	3	18600
4	,516666666	4	1550,0	4	24800
5	,645833333	5	1937,5	5	31000
6	,775000000	6	2325,0	6	37200
7	,904166666	7	2712,5	7	43400
8	1,033333333	8	3100,0	8	49600
9	1,162500000	9	3487,5	9	55800

Grecian Digit Roman Digit Jewish Digit
Inch decim. Inch decim. Inch decim.

1	0,75546875	1	0,72525	1	0,912
2	1,51093750	2	1,45050	2	1,824
3	2,26640625	3	2,17575	3	2,736
4	3,02187500	4	2,90100	4	3,648
5	3,77734375	5	3,62625	5	4,560
6	4,53281250	6	4,35150	6	5,472
7	5,28828125	7	5,07675	7	6,384
8	6,04375000	8	5,80200	8	7,296
9	6,79921875	9	6,52725	9	8,208

Jewish Cubit Roman Foot Grecian Foot
Feet decim. Feet decim. Feet decim.

1	1,00729	1	0,967	1	1,824
2	2,01458	2	1,934	2	3,648
3	3,02187	3	2,901	3	5,472
4	4,02916	4	3,868	4	7,296
5	5,03645	5	4,835	5	9,120
6	6,04375	6	5,802	6	11,944
7	7,05104	7	6,769	7	12,768
8	8,05833	8	7,736	8	14,592
9	9,06562	9	8,703	9	16,416

‡ The Shekel is here valued equal to 4 Attick Drachms, according to *Josephus*; and this Valuation Dr. *Arbutnot* has followed in his *Dissertations*, though his Tables are according to Bp. *Cumberland*. The Talent = 3000 Shekels.

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Roman Mile	Jewish Mile	Roman Sq. Foot
<i>Mile decim.</i>	<i>Mile decim.</i>	<i>Sq. Feet decim.</i>
1 0,915719	1 1,3817	1 0,935089
2 1,831438	2 2,7634	2 1,870178
3 2,747157	3 4,1451	3 2,805267
4 3,662876	4 5,5268	4 3,740356
5 4,578595	5 6,9085	5 4,675445
6 5,494314	6 8,2902	6 5,610534
7 6,410033	7 9,6719	7 6,545623
8 7,325752	8 11,0536	8 7,480712
9 8,241471	9 12,4353	9 8,415801

Grecian Squ. Foot	Πλέθρον	Jugerum
<i>Sq. Feet decim.</i>	<i>Acre decim.</i>	<i>Acre decim.</i>
1 1,0146365	1 0,230632	1 0,61824
2 2,0292730	2 0,461264	2 1,23648
3 3,0439095	3 0,691896	3 1,85472
4 4,0585460	4 0,922528	4 2,47296
5 5,0731825	5 1,153160	5 3,09120
6 6,0878190	6 1,383792	6 3,71944
7 7,1024555	7 1,614424	7 4,32768
8 8,1170920	8 1,845056	8 4,94592
9 9,1317285	9 2,075688	9 5,56416

Egyptian' Apege	Ἑξηνς dry	Sextarius dry
<i>Acre decim.</i>	<i>Pint decim.</i>	<i>Pint decim.</i>
1 0,763768	1 0,97447	1 1,0148
2 1,527536	2 1,94894	2 2,0296
3 2,291304	3 2,92341	3 3,0444
4 3,055072	4 3,89788	4 4,0592
5 3,818840	5 4,87235	5 5,0740
6 4,582608	6 5,84682	6 6,0888
7 5,346376	7 6,82129	7 7,1036
8 6,110144	8 7,79576	8 8,1184
9 6,873912	9 8,77023	9 9,1332

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Cab dry
Pint decim.

1	3,84731
2	7,69462
3	11,54193
4	15,38924
5	19,23655
6	23,08386
7	26,93117
8	30,77848
9	34,62579

Medimn
Bushe! decim.

1	1,09612
2	2,19224
3	3,28836
4	4,38448
5	5,48060
6	6,57672
7	7,67284
8	8,76896
9	9,86508

Modius
Bushe! decim.

1	0,253525
2	0,507050
3	0,760575
4	1,014100
5	1,267625
6	1,521150
7	1,774675
8	2,028200
9	2,281725

Ephah
Bushe! decim.

1	0,802433*
2	1,604867
3	2,407300
4	3,209734
5	4,012168
6	4,814601
7	5,617035
8	6,419469
9	7,221902

Æsus liquid
Pints decim.

1	1,1483
2	2,2966
3	3,4449
4	4,5932
5	5,7415
6	6,8898
7	8,0381
8	9,1864
9	10,3347

Sextarius liquid
Pints decim.

1	1,19518
2	2,39036
3	3,58554
4	4,78072
5	5,97590
6	7,17108
7	8,36626
8	9,56144
9	10,75662

Cab liquid
Pints decim.

1	3,36257
2	6,72514
3	10,08771
4	13,45028
5	16,81285
6	20,17542
7	23,53799
8	26,90056
9	30,26313

Log
Pints decim.

1	0,84064
2	1,68128
3	2,52192
4	3,36256
5	4,20320
6	5,04384
7	5,88448
8	6,72512
9	7,56576

Amphora
Hogsheds decim.

1	0,113821
2	0,227642
3	0,341463
4	0,455284
5	0,569105
6	0,682926
7	0,796747
8	0,910568
9	1,024389

* The exact Fraction is, 802433 $\frac{1}{3}$. In the *Jewish Measures* I have followed Bishop Cumberland. The Ephah, according to *Josephus*, = 1,0961 Bushel, and the Cab = 3,874 Pints; the Cab liquid = 4,5933 Pints, the Log equal to the Attick *Æsus*, and the Bath equal to the Metretes.

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Metretes
Hogſheads *decim.*

1	0,16404
2	0,32808
3	0,49212
4	0,65616
5	0,82020
6	0,98424
7	1,14828
8	1,31232
9	1,47636

Bath
Hogſb. *decim.*

1	0,114858
2	0,229716
3	0,344574
4	0,459432
5	0,574290
6	0,689148
7	0,804006
8	0,918864
9	1,033722

* Congius
Gall. *decim.*

1	0,896385
2	1,792770
3	2,689155
4	3,585540
5	4,481925
6	5,378310
7	6,274695
8	7,171080
9	8,067465

Attick Drachm
= 62,57 gr.
oz. decim.

1	0,130215
2	0,260430
3	0,390645
4	0,520860
5	0,651075
6	0,781290
7	0,911505
8	1,041720
9	1,171935

Shekel
= 4 Att. Drachms
oz. decim.

1	0,52086
2	1,04172
3	1,56258
4	2,08344
5	2,60430
6	3,12516
7	3,64602
8	4,16688
9	4,68774

Pound Troy decim.

1	0,01085125
2	0,02170250
3	0,03255375
4	0,04340500
5	0,05425625
6	0,06510750
7	0,07595875
8	0,08681000
9	0,09766125

Shekel
= 219 gr. Troy
Po. Troy decim.

1	0,0380208 $\frac{1}{3}$
2	0,0760416 $\frac{2}{3}$
3	0,1140625
4	0,1520833 $\frac{1}{3}$
5	0,1901041 $\frac{2}{3}$
6	0,2281250
7	0,2661458 $\frac{1}{3}$
8	0,3041666 $\frac{2}{3}$
9	0,3421875

Shekel
= 4 Att. Drachm
Po. Troy decim.

1	0,043405
2	0,086810
3	0,130215
4	0,173620
5	0,217025
6	0,260430
7	0,303835
8	0,347240
9	0,390645

Roman Libra
Po. Troy decim.

1	0,9125
2	1,8250
3	2,7375
4	3,6500
5	4,5625
6	5,4750
7	6,3875
8	7,3000
9	8,2125

MIS-

* Equal to the Metretes of Syria.



M I S C E L L A N E A

*****i*****

S E C T. VI.

The Proportion of the Diameter to the Circumference of a Circle; The Area of a Circle and Ellipsis; The Surface and Solidity of a Sphere.

Diameter : PERiphery :: 7 : 22. [Di : peri :: p : ed]
or :: 113 : 355. or more exactly the DIAMETER
: PERIPHERY :: 10.000,000 : 31.415,929.

Di : peri :: p : ed :: bat : ilu : Dia : priph :: azmil :
ta-fal-oudou.

According to *Van Ceulen*, who carried the Proportion to six and thirty Figures. which in Memory of so laborious a Work, were engraven upon his Tomb at *St. Peter's* in *Leyden*; the Diameter : Periphery :: 2 :

Quintil.	Quadr.	Tril.	Bil.	Mil.	Un.
6,28,318.	530,717.	958,647.	692,528.	676,655.	930,576.
3,ektak	uiz-pap	nuk-söp	sne-lek	aups-sul	ouiz-lois.

The

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The Diameter multiplied by 3,1416 gives the PERIPHERY [Diperi, *bobs* dat priph] Consequently the Periphery divided by 3,1416 gives the Diameter.

The AREA of a Circle is given by multiplying the SQUARE of the D-iameter into 0,7854.

Datur Area SquaD per *y,peilo*.

The AREA likewise is given by multiplying the fourth Part of the Diameter into the Periphery. [Ar = $\frac{rodi \times pe}{4}$]

The AREA of an ELLIPSIS is given by multiplying the Rectangle of the TRANSVERSE and Conjugate DIAMETERS into 0,7854.

Area fit Ellips. Dia-tran-con duct. in *y,peilo*.

The SURFACE of a Sphere is given by multiplying the Periphery into the D-iameter [Surf = $pe \times D$]

The SURFACE of a Sphere is also given by multiplying the AREA of its largest Circle into 4. [Surf = $\bar{are} \times 4$]

The SOLIDITY of a SPHERE is given by multiplying $\frac{1}{6}$ of the RADIUS into the SURFACE. [Sol-sphe = $\frac{1}{6} rad \times sur$]

The Memorial Lines.

Di : peri :: *p* : *ed* :: bat : *ilu*. Dia : priph :: *axmíl* : *ta-fal-oudou*.

: *s,éktak uüz-pap nuk-söp sne-lek aúp-sul ouüz-lois*.

Diperi, *bobs* dat Priph. datur Area squad per *y,peilo*.

Area fit Ellips. Dia-tran-con duct. in *y,peilo*.

Ar = $\frac{rodi \times pe}{4}$ Surf = $pe \times D$ Surf = $\bar{are} \times 4$ Sol-sphe = $\frac{1}{6} rad \times sur$.

The

The Quantity of Vapours raised out of the Sea, estimated by Dr. Halley. Vide Miscel. Curiof. Vol. I.

The MEDITERRANEAN, supposed to be equal to 160 Square DEGREES, is computed to yield in Vapour *per Diem* 5280 MILLIONS of T-ONS [Med = dégbauz = lékymilt]

The THAMES is computed to carry down in a Day, *sc.* 24 Hours, into the Sea 20.300,000 TONS [Tham = ez-igbton]

The Rivers (FLUVII) which run into the MEDITERRANEAN are computed to carry 1827.000,000 TONS, which is little more than $\frac{1}{3}$ of what is raised in Vapour [Fluv-med = aképmilt]

The Computations are made thus:

By Experiment it appears, that each SQUARE FOOT of the Surface of Water yields in Vapour *per Diem* HALF a PINT [SquaF = ha-pin]

Each Space of four Foot Square (= 16 SQUARE Feet) yields a GALLON [asquaF = gal]

A MILE Square 6914 TONS [Mil/snafton]

A Square DEGREE (of 69 English Miles) 33.000,000 TONS [Dég (misou) timton]

The MEDITERRANEAN = 160 Degrees = 5280.000,000 TONS as above.

SquaF = ha-pin asquaF = gal Mil = snafton Dég (misou) timton.

The Quantity of Water the Mediterranean receives from the Rivers that fall into it, is estimated thus:

The most considerable Rivers that run into the Mediterranean are the Ebro, the RHONE, the Tiber,

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ber, the PO, the NILE, the DON or *Tanais*, the NIESTER, the NIEPER or *Borysthenes*. Each of these is supposed to carry down ten Times as much Water as the *Thames*: Not that any of them is so great, but so to allow for the small Rivers that run into that Sea. Now the Water of the THAMES being computed at about 20.300,000 Tons as above, the nine Rivers aforesaid each will amount to 203.000,000; in all 1827.000,000 T-ons.

Thám=*ez-igth* Ib-rho-ti-po Nil-don Nieft-nieper-akepmilt.

The Water of the Thames is computed thus:

'Tis supposed to run at *Kingston* Bridge, where the Tide reaches not, at the rate of two Miles an Hour, which is 48 Miles in 24 Hours; 48 Miles are equal to 84,480 Yards. [*Misk*=*Yako-feiz*] which being multiplied by 300 Yards, (the Profile of Water at *Kingston* Bridge, where 'tis supposed to be 100 Yards broad and 3 deep) produces 25.344,000 Cubick Y-ards of Water [*Yako-feiz* per *ig*=*Yél-tfoth*] which are equal to 20.300,000 Tons [= *ez-igthton*]

Misk=*Yako-feiz* (Kin-prig) *Yako-feiz* per *ig*=*Yél-tfoth*=*ez-igthton*.

The Velocity of Sound, Light, &c.

A Cannon Bullet. (GLOBUS tormento bellico emissus) in a Second, moves 204 YARDS [In-sec Glob-yarezo]

Light (Lumen) in a Second moves 200,000 MILES [Lu-milegth]

Sound (SONUS) moves in a Second 1142 Feet (PEDES) [Son-ped-movetabfe]

A Cannon Bullet moves a M-ile in 17 HALF SE-conds [Glob-m-ápha-sec]

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Sound moves a Mile in 9 half Seconds $\frac{1}{4}$. [Sonn,ro]

A Cannon Bullet would be in moving to the Sun (Ad Solem) 32 Years $\frac{1}{2}$. [Ad-sol-glob = *án-te, re*]

Sound would be in moving to the Sun 17 Years. [Sonap]

The Descent of heavy Bodies [DESCENSUS GRAVIUM] is 16 Feet $\frac{1}{12}$, or an Inch, in a Second [Def-gravi-sec = *fas, rad*] And in more Seconds as the Squares of those Times.

A PENDULUM of 39 Inches, 2 Tenths (Pendulum Intou, d) OSCILLATES or VIBRATES SECONDS. [Oscil-sec Pendulum Intou, d]

In-sec Glob-yarêzo Lu-milegth Son-ped-movetabfe.
Glob-M-ápha-sec Sonn,ro Ad-sol-glob = *án-te, re* Sonap.
Des-gravi-sec = *fas, rad* Oscil-sec Pendulum Intou, d.

The JEWISH Months.

Nisan or Abib	* March
Zif or J-air	April
Sivan	May
THAMUZ	June
AB	July
ELUL	August
TIZRI or ETHENIM	September
BUL or M-erchesvan	October
CHISLEU	November
THEbeth	December
SHEbeth	January
Adar or Veadar	February

Nis-Abimar Zif-jap Sima Thámjun Abjul Elúlaug.
Tizr-Ethesep Bul-moc ChisleuN Thede Shebjan & Adfeb.

* i. e. Part of March and Part of April, and so of the rest.

The GRECIAN Months.

ΕΚΑτομβαιών	June
ΜΕΤΑΓΕΙΤνιών	July
ΒΟΗΔΡομιών	August
ΜΑΙμακτηριών	September
ΠΤΑΝεψιών	October
ΠΟΣειδewν	November
ΓΑΜηλιών	December
ΑΝΘΕΣτηριών	January
ΕΛΑΦηβολιών	February
ΜΟΥνυχιών	March
ΘΑΡΓΗΛιών	April
ΣΚΙΡροφοριών	May

Hecju Metageijul Boedraug MaiS PúanO Pofnov.

Gamdecem Anthesjan Elafeb MouM Thargela
Skirma.

Note. That the *Athenians* began their Year from the New Moon, whose Full was next after the Summer Solstice, which was at first reckon'd to be upon the 8th of *July*, after on the 27th of *June*.
Vid. Bev. Chron. Instit. Lib. I. Cap. 12.

Jewish and Christian Æra of the Creation.

Both *Jewish* and *Christian* Writers make Use of the Æra of the Creation of the World; but there is great Variety of Opinions concerning the Number of Years between that and the Birth of *Christ*. That which is most generally received is, that the first Year of the Vulgar *Christian* Æra commences from the Day of his Circumcision, viz. the First of *January* in the Year of the World 4004, and of the
Julian

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Julian Period 4714. The *Jews* place the Creation of the World *later* by about 243 Years, and the *Greek* Historians, upon the Authority of the *Septuagint*, *sooner* by about 1490 or 1500 Years, so that

Oct. 7.	} of the First Year of the Christian Æra	} began	} the 3762 Year of the Jewish Æra the 5494 of the Greek Ecclesiastical Æra the 5509 of the Greek CIVIL Æra.
Aug. 27.			
Sept. 1.			

Christ = *mundothf* Jud = *ipaud* Grec-Ecc = *lonf*
Grec-Civil = *ulzou*.

*The * Days of the Month on which the other
noted Epochs began.*

		Bef. Chr.
The Destruction of TROY	June 16.	1183
† The First OLYMPIAD	June 19.	776
The Building of ROME	April 21.	753
‡ Æra of NABONASSAR	Feb. 26.	747
The PHILIPPICK Æra	Nov. 12.	324
Æra of Contracts	Oct. 1.	312
		An. Dom.
The Dioclesian Æra	Aug. 29.	284

* For the Years, *Vide* Page 8.

† The last Day of the Olympick Games was upon the Full Moon immediately after the Summer Solstice.

‡ The *Nabonassarean* Years, not admitting any Intercalary Day, began, after every four Years, a Day sooner, and in 1461 Years (*bōsa*) went back throughout the whole *Julian* Year, and began on the same Day again.

|| Before this, there was in Use the Æra of the Actium Victory, from the Conquest of *Egypt*, and the Reduction of *Alexandria* by *Octavianus*. Ant. Chr. 31. Sept 2. [Vict-Acta-Se]

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		<i>An. Dom.</i>
The MAHometan Æra	July 16.	622
The Æra of YEZdegird	June 16.	632
Mund = Oçtoi	Oly-jan	Phil-nad
Ro-pda.	Nab-fés	(bosa)
Yez-Troy-jas	Maho-las	Dio-gen
	Viçt-Acta-se	Con-ta.

* *The specifick Gravities of some Metals, and other Bodies.*

		<i>Ounces Troy</i>	<i>decim.</i>
A Cubick Inch of	† Fine Gold [Aur = az, iloud]	=	10,359273
	Fine Silver [Arg = l, eil]		5,850035
		<i>Ounce Averd,</i>	<i>decim.</i>
	Lead [Plumb = s, lutkul]		6,553855
	Common Iron [Fer = f, oden]		4,422979
	Fine Marble [Mar = b, laukk]		1,568859
	Common Glafs [Vitrū = b, oniz]		1,493037
	Com. clear Water [Aqua = loikfoup]		1,578697
	Sound dry Oak [Robo = liflaun]		,536569
	Oil Olive [Ol-Ole = lektuz]		,528350

Aur = az, iloud Arg = l, eil Plum = s, lutkul Fer = f, oden Mar = b, laukk.
 Vitrū = b, oniz Aqua =, loiks Robo = liflaun Ol-Ole = lektuz.

Numerus Dignitatum, &c. Tempore Camdeni.

¶ Sunt in Anglia DECANATUS 26, ARCHIDIACONATUS 60, Dignitates & PRÆBENDÆ 544, Ecclesiæ PARO-

* Vid. *Ward's Math. Guide*, Part I. Cap. 10.

† The Beginning of the *Technical Words* is from the Latin Word for each.

¶ *Camdeni Britannia*. Edit. Jans. p. 67.

MISCELLANEA. 149

PAROCHiales 9284 e quibus 3845 sunt APPROPRIATÆ. In Libro tamen Thomæ Wolsæi Cardinalis descripto 1520, per Comitatus numerantur Ecclesiæ 9407.

Sunt Decanes Archdaux Præblos Parochoudeif Ap-prikfu.

The Temple of the Eight Winds, mentioned in Dr. Potter's Archæologia.

Εὐρ☉	Eurus	S-outh E-ast
ΑΠηλιώτης	Subsolanus	E-ast
Καικίας	CAECIAS	N-orth E-ast.
Βορέας	BOREAS	N-orth.
ΣΚΙρον	CORUS	N-orth W-est.
Ζέφυρ☉	Occidens	W-est.
Νότ☉	NOTUS	S-outh.
Αἰψς	AFRICUS	South W-est.

Cæci=NE Σκi-Cor=NoW. Eû=SE. Α-Af=SoW.
Bór=N. Απ=E. Not=S Z=Oc.

According to Aulus Gellius the Winds are thus distinguish'd.

Septentrio	Ἀπαικτίας	North.
Eurus	Subsolanus	East.
Auster	Notus	South.
Favonius	Zephyrus	West.
Boreas	Aquilo	North West.
Vulturnus	Euronotus	South East,
Caurus	Ἀγυεης	North West.
Africus	Libs	South West.

ROMAN

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ROMAN MILITIA.

A LEGION	=	10 COHorts.
A COHort	=	3 MANipuli.
A MANIPulus	=	2 ORDines.
A TURMA	=	3 DECURios.

10 T-urmæ were the *Justus Equitatus*, or Horse belonging to a Legion.

Legi = coaz Coho = mant Manip = ora Turm =
décuri Taz-le.

ROMAN LAW.

Primus fundus Jurisprudentiæ Romanæ, LEGUM REGIARUM fragmenta, (quæ a Sexto PAPIRIO olim in unum corpus collecta fuerant) sc. trium Regum ROMULI, NUMÆ & SERVII TULLII; Secundus, leges 12 TABULARUM; Tertius, EDICTUM PERPETUUM quod (ADRIANI Imp. Autoritate) a SALVIO JULIANO conditum atque in titulos digestum.

Codex Justinianus compositus ex Codicibus GREGORIANO, HERMOGENIANO atque THEODOSIANO, novellisque post eos positis constitutionibus.

GREGORIANUS & HERMOGENIANUS nominantur ab Authore. Prior Codex ab ADRIANO ad VALERIUM latas leges continebat, secundus a CLAUDIO ad DIOCLETIANUM; THEODOSIANUS leges CONSTANTINI ad THEODOSIUM. Novellæ a THEODOSII temporibus ad JUSTINIANUM.

Leg-reg (Pap) Ró-nu-serv: Tabulad: Ed-perp
(Adri) Salvy-Jul.

Greg=A-Val Herm=Clau-Di Theo=Const-The
Nov=Theo-Justin.

The

M I S C E L L A N E A. 151

The first Code of *Justinian* was published *Anno* 529, the Digests *Anno* 531, the Institute *An.* 533, the Second Code *Anno* 534, the Novells from the Year 535 to 558.

Cod-prilen Diglib Inftlit Co-selif Novelit-luk.

*The BISHOPS * who refused their Assent to the Ὁμολοσίον.*

Eusebius Bishop of Nicomedia

THEOGNIS Bishop of Nice.

MARIS Bishop of CHALCEDON.

THEONAS Bishop of MARMARICA.

Secundus Bishop of PTOLEMAIS.

Eu-Nico Theog-Ni Mar-Chal Sec-Ptol Theo-Marmar.

The Ten Persecutions under

NERO, DOMITIAN, NERVA, ANTONINUS PIUS, SEVERUS, MAXIMIN, DECIUS, VALERIAN, AURELIAN, DIOCLESIAN.

PERS = Ne-Do-Nerv Ant-Pi Sev-Max-De-Val Aure-Diocles.

The

* Ταύτην τὴν πίσιν τετρακόσιοι μὲν πρὸς τὰς δεκαοκτὼ, ἔγνωσαν τε καὶ ἔσερξαν· καὶ ὡς φησὶν ὁ Εὐσέβιος, ὁμοφωνήσαντες καὶ ὁμοδοξήσαντες ἔγραψαν· πέντε δὲ μόνοι ἢ προσεδέξαντο, τῆς λέξεως τῆς ὁμοφρονίας ἐπιλαβόμενοι. Εὐσέβιος ὁ νικομηδείας, &c. *Socrat. Hist. Eccl. Lib. I. Cap. 8.*

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The Electors of GERMANY.

The Archbishops of MENTZ, TRIERS and COLOGN, Elector Palatine of the RHINE, the King of BOHEMIA, the Electors of BAVARIA, SAXONY, BRANDENBURG: The Elector of HANOVER was added, *Anno Dom.* 1693.

Men-Trí-Co-Rhin Bohe-Bav Sax-Branden. Hano-ver ad *sout.*

The Quinquarticular Controversy, concerning,

1. PREDESTINATION. 2. Free-Will (LIBERUM Arbitrium.) 3. The Force of divine Assistance (AUXILIUM.) 4. PERSEVERANCE. 5. The Extent of REDEMPTION.

The *Calvinian* Doctrine upon these Points, handed from *Geneva* by the *English* Refugees, and propagated by CARTWRIGHT in the *Margaret* Professor's Chair at *Cambridge*, was at a Consultation of several Prelates and Divines at *Lambeth* digested into nine Articles, commonly called the LAMBETH ARTICLES, and agreed upon N-ov. 10. 1595. [*Nax-aloul*] but by Order of Queen *Elizabeth* were immediately recall'd and suppress'd.

Lamb-Art = Cart Nax-aloul Predés-Liber-Auxili-Pers-Red.

The seven Precepts of the Sons of Noah are recorded by the Jewish Doctors under the following Titles.

- I. To worship the true God. [*CULTUS divinus*]
- II. To renounce IDOLATRY.
- III. To commit no Murder. [*CAEDES*]
- IV. Not

IV. Not to be defiled with Fornication, &c.
[STUPRUM]

V. To avoid all Rapine, Theft, &c. [FURTUM]

VI. To administer Justice [JUSTITIA]

VII. Not to eat the Flesh with the Blood [SANGUIS]

Such Gentiles as were admitted to the Worship of the God of *Israel*, and the Hope of a Future Life, but were not circumcised, nor yet conformed to the Mosaical Rites, being only oblig'd to the Observation of the foregoing Precepts were call'd *Proselytes of the Gates*, in Opposition to the *Proselytes of Righteousness*, or of the Covenant, who differ'd nothing from the *Jews*, but that they were of *Gentile Race*. *Vid. Lewis Heb. Antiq.*

Sept-Præcept = Cul-Idol-Cæd-Stup-Furt-Jústiti-Sanguis.

MISNAH, GEMARAH, TALMUD.

The MISNAH in 6 B-ooks [Misna-Bs] contained 63 Tracts [Traut] into which the Traditions or Oral Law of the *Jews* were methodically digested by *Rabbi Judah HAKKADOSh* in the Time of *Antoninus P-ius* [Hakad-AnP] As soon as it was published, it became the Subject of the Study of all their learned Men, and the chiefest of them both in *Judæa* and *Babylonia* employed themselves to make Comments upon it; and these with the *Misnah* make up both their *Talmuds*, i. e. the *Jerusalem Talmud*, and the *Babylonish Talmud*. These Comments are called the *GEMARAH* or Complement, the *Misnah* the Text; both together the *TALMUD* [Tal = Mis-Gema] The *Jerusalem TALMUD* was compleated about *A. D. 300.* [Tál-Jerig]

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The B-abylonish TALMUD about 500, or in the Beginning of the Sixth Century [Tal-bug] This latter is only in Esteem amongst the Jews. Vid. Prid. Connect. p. 328.

Misna-Bs Traut Hakad-AnP Tal = Mís-Gema Tál-jerig Tal-bug.

Characteres Arithmetici GRÆCI & HEBRAICI.

Ab-βé-yi-δo eu-γau ζoi-ηk-θου-ια κέx-λι-μο
vu-ξau.

Op-wei του ρά-σε-τι υf-φu-χau ψoi-ωμει
θου.

Ab-βé-yi-δo ηu-γau ιoi ηk του ιa δεx-λι-
μο nu-δau.

yp-wei του πα-τε-σι ηf-ju-δau ιoi que
ηei γου.

The Decads and Hundreds will be easily distinguished from each other, and therefore only the first Figure is added as *hi* sc. 5 = 3 i. e. 30. *re* sc. 7 = 2 i. e. 200. Pronounce *hou* kopou, *jou* Sanpou, *ηf* Thauf, *γou* tsadou.

The Ages of Christianity as distinguished by Dr. Cave, according to what was most remarkable in each Century.

Cent. I.	Sæculum	Apostolicum
Cent. II.	Sæculum	G-nosticum
Cent. III.	Sæculum	Novatianum

Cent,

Cent. IV.	Sæculum	ARIANUM
Cent. V.	Sæculum	NESTORIANUM
Cent. VI.	Sæculum	EUTYCHICUM
Cent. VII.	Sæculum	MONOTHELITICUM
Cent. VIII.	Sæculum	EICONICLASTICUM
Cent. IX.	Sæculum	PHOTIANUM
Cent. X.	Sæculum	OBSCURUM
Cent. XI.	Sæculum	HILDEBRANDINUM
Cent. XII.	Sæculum	WALDENSE
Cent. XIII.	Sæculum	SCHOLASTICUM
Cent. XIV.	Sæculum	WICKLEVIANUM
Cent. XV.	Sæculum	SYNODALE
Cent. XIV.	Sæculum	R-EFORMATUM.

Ap-G-Nov Ari-Nest-Eut Monoth-Eic-Phot-Ob Híl-
Wa-Scho Wick-Sy-R.

*The Division of the ROMAN Empire out of the
Book called Notitia Imperii, said to be written
about the Time of Arcadius and Honorius.*

The whole Empire was divided into 13 Dioceſes under 4 PRÆfeſti Prætorio, and about 120 PROVINCES contained in them. [Præf = dibi = pradz]

1. The *Præfeſtus Prætorio* ORIENTIS, and under him five Dioceſes, viz. the ORIENTAL, E-gyptian, A-fiatick, PONTICK and THRACIAN Dioceſes. [Or = E-As-Po-Th]

2. The *Præfeſtus Prætorio* of ILLYRICUM, and under him two Dioceſes, viz. MACEDONIA and D-acia. [Ill = Ma-D]

3. The *Præfeſtus Prætorio* of ITALY, and under him three Dioceſes, viz. ITALY, ILLYRICUM, and AFRICA. [It = It-Il-Af]

4. The *Præfeſtus Prætorio* G-alliarum, and under him three Dioceſes, viz. HISPANIA, GALLIA, and B-ritannia. [G = His-Ga-B]

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Præf = Dibi = Pradz Ill = Ma-D Or = E-As-
Po-Th It = It-Il-Af G = His-Ga-B.

The Dimensions of the Ark and Temple.

The Length (LONGitudo) of the ARK 300 Cubits. [Ark-lo-cubig] The Breadth 50 Cubits. The Height (ALTitudo) 30 Cubits. [Bruz-Aliz]

The Length of the House which K. Solomon built for the Lord was 60 Cubits: The Breadth thereof 20 Cubits, and the Height thereof 30 Cubits, 1 Kings vi. 2. [Tem-Lónsy-Brez-Alty] The Length of the PORch 20 Cubits, the Height thereof 120 Cubits, 2 Chron. iii. 4. [Porez-bez]

Ark-Lo-cubig-Bruz-Aliz. Tem-Lónsy-Brez-Alty
Porez-bez.

*Computation of the Cost, Vessels, Vestments, &c.
of Solomon's Temple.*

By Villalpandus Computation of the Number of TALENTS of Gold, Silver and Brass, laid out upon the Temple, the Sum amounts to 6904.822,500 l. Sterling. [Tal-tem = souzo-ked-ug] And the Jewels are reckon'd to exceed this Sum.

Vessels of Gold (VASA AUREA) consecrated to the Use of the Temple, are reckon'd by Josephus 140,000. [Vas-aureabóxth] Which, according to Capel's Reduction of the Tables contain'd in them, amounts to 545.296,203 Pounds Sterling. [lol-enáu-dyt]

The Vessels of Silver (VASA ARGENTEA) 1.340,000 [Vas-áratóxth] are computed at 439,344,000. [fin-tofth]

Priests Vestments of Silk (VESTES SERICÆ) 10000. [Vest-sericaxth]

P-urple

Purple Vestments for Singers 2.000,000. [Pem]
Trumpets 200,000 [Tregth] Other Musical Instruments 40,000. [Instroz]

Besides these Charges there was that of the other Materials, and of 10,000 Men *per* Month in *Lebanon* to hew down Timber (SYLVICIDÆ) [Sylvicidaz] To carry Burthens (VECTORES) 70,000. [Vectoiz] To hew Stones (LAPICIDINÆ) 80,000 [Lapiky] and 3300 Overseers (EPISCOPI) [Episcoptig] who were all employed for 7 Years (ANNIS SEPTEM) To whom, besides their Wages and Diet, *Solomon* gave a free Gift 6.733,977 Pounds. (DONUM SOLOMONIS) [*s-paut-noip*] The Treasure left by *David* towards carrying on this Work (RELIQUIT DAVID) 911.416,207. [*nab-oás-dyp*]

N. B. *th* is left out, as Sylvicidaz for Sylvicidazth, &c. it being impossible to mistake 10,000 for 10.

Tal-tem = *souzo-ked-ug* Vas-aureabózth = *lol-enau-dyt*.

Vas-aratozth = *fin-tofth* Treg Instroz Vest-sericáz Pem.

An-sept Sylvicidaz Lapiky Vectoiz Episcoptig.

Don Solomo *s-paut-noip* reliquit Dav-nab-oás-dyp.

The Number of those that returned (REDUCES) from the Captivity were 42,360 [Redúse-tauz] besides PROSELYTES 7337. [Profeloitip]

The particular Sums in EZRA'S CATALOGUE amount to 29,828. [Cat-ézdou-kek]

The particular Sums in NEHEMIAH'S CATALOGUE 31,031. [Cat-nehetazib] How these Accounts are reconcil'd, *Vide* the Index to the Bible.

Reduse-tauz Profeloitip Cat-ézdou-kek Cat-nehetazib.

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The SILVER of them that were numbered of the Congregations was a Hundred Talents and a Thousand seven Hundred and threescore and fifteen Shekels after the Shekel of the Sanctuary, a Bekah for every Man, that is half a Shekel after the Shekel of the Sanctuary, for every one that went to be numbered from twenty Years old and upwards for six Hundred Thousand and three Thousand and five Hundred and fifty Men. *Exod.* xxviii. 25, 26.

Sil-Con=Talg-Shékapoil Bekfytluz=Shekelizappu.

Difference of Talents.

	<i>Attick Minas.</i>	<i>At. Drachms</i>
A SYRIAN Talent contain'd	15	1500
A PTOLEMAIC Talent	20	2000
† An EUBOICK Talent	60	6000
An ALEXANDRIAN Talent	120	12000
An ANTIOCHIAN Talent	60	6000
A larger ATTICK Talent	80	8000
A BABYLONISH Talent	70	7000
An ÆGINEAN Talent	100	10000
† A RHODIAN Talent	100	10000
A TYRIAN Talent	80	8000
An ÆGYPTIAN Talent	80	8000

Tal-Sal=Mal Ptolem=ex Eub=aux Alexan=bez & Ant=aux.

Att-Maj=eiz Babyl=oiz Ægin=ag Rh=ag

Tyr-Ægypt=eiz.

I shall

† According to some the Rhodian Talent contain'd but 4500 Attick Drachms, and the Euboick but 4000. *Vid.* Brerewood *de Ponderibus & Pretiis.* Cap. 9.

I shall conclude with two Lines, just to shew how by this Method may be remember'd the Year and Chapter of any particular Statute. Those to whom a Hint of this Nature may perhaps be thought useful, are best capable of applying and improving it as they shall see Occasion.

An Act for Prevention of FRAUDS and Perjuries, 29 CAROL. II. c. 3. [Fraud-Carolen-t]

An Act against Abuses in Presentation to Benefices (SIMONY) 31 ELIZ. c. 6. [Sim-Elib-s]

The Bill for First Fruits (PRIMITIÆ) 26 H-en. VIII. c. 3. [Primit-Hes-t]

An Act for the Dissolution of the MONASTERIES.

The lesser 27 H.VIII. c. 28. } [Monast-Hep-ek.ib-ba.]
The greater 31 H.VIII.c.11. }

Fraud-Carolen-t Sim-Elib-s Primit-Hes-t Monast-Hep-ek.ib-ba.

To remember the several Statutes relating to the same Subject must needs be more difficult, as there is but one leading Syllable for the whole Line; but may be done in the following Manner.

Some of the principal Acts which relate to the Poor (PAUPERES) are 43 ELIZ. c. 2. 13, 14 CAR. II. c. 12. 3, 4 William and M-ary, c. 81. 8, 9 WILL. III. c. 30. 9, 10 WILL. III. c. 11. 12 ANN. c. 18.

Paup-Elot.e Carat,ad Wi-Mt,eib Wilk,iz.n,ab. An-ad-bei.



I N D E X

Vocum Memorialium.

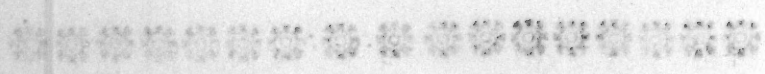


Y



I N D E X

Vocum Memorialium





T H E
U S E of the I N D E X.



THE following Index may be useful in two Respects; either as it will serve to try the Proficiency of the Learner, who may exercise himself in Resolving and Explaining the Memorial Words, thus separated from their proper Classes, and intermingled with each other; (which will at the same Time be a Means to fix them the better in his Memory :) or, as it may be to those who are a little acquainted with the Art, but have not charged their Memories with the Technical Lines, a ready Help to answer many Questions in Chronology, Geography, History, &c. without the Trouble of searching for them in the Tables. To make which the easier in the Historical and Chronological Part, it was thought proper to add a Letter or two, at the End of each Word; by the Help of which, and the Beginning of the Words together, any one, who is but tolerably acquainted with History, and is Master of the General Key, will readily know what the Words stand for. The Abbreviations are as follow.

The Use of the INDEX.

A B. Archbishop of <i>Canterbury</i> .	K Eg. King of <i>Egypt</i> .
Ær. Æra or Epocha.	K Ju. King of <i>Judah</i> .
B. Battle.	K Is. King of <i>Israel</i> .
C. Council.	K M. King of <i>Media</i> .
Ep. Epistle, <i>i. e.</i> the Time of Writing it.	K Ma. King of <i>Macedon</i> .
Ev. Evangelist.	K P. King of <i>Persia</i> .
E R Emperor of <i>Rome</i> .	K R. King of <i>Rome</i> .
EE Emp. of the East.	K S. King of <i>Syria</i> .
EW. Emp. of the West.	L. Learned Man, Author, &c.
F. Father.	Leg. Legate.
H. Heretick, Schismatick, &c.	Mart. Martyr.
HP. High Priest.	P. Pope.
J. Judge of <i>Israel</i> .	Pa. Patriarch.
K. King.	Po. Poet.
K Aff. King of <i>Assyria</i> .	Pr. Prophet.
K B. King of <i>Babylon</i> .	Q. Queen.
K E. King of <i>England</i> .	W. War.
	= different Names of the same Person.

Those Words which have no Letter at the End of them, denote some Fact in History; as Abanēb the Calling of Abraham.

The Italick Letters represent the Year before or after Christ. The Small Capitals M and P in the middle of a Word denote the Year of the World, or of the Julian Period, as Troypilta, &c.

Be careful to give the right Pronunciation; and note, that the Accent, unless where otherwise marked, or when the Penultima is long by Position, is always on the Ante-penultima.



I N D E X.

Voces Chronologicae & Historicae.

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A	<i>Baneb</i>				6
	<i>Abdónaso J.</i>				21
	<i>Abezuk-boil Pa.</i>				19
	* <i>Abímelets J.</i>				21
	<i>Abínup K Ju.</i>				23
	<i>Abmezki</i>				10
	<i>Abpepni</i>				10
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	<i>Adniz Pa.</i>				18
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	<i>Ægtas K.</i>				35
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	<i>Anastafna E E.</i>				42
					<i>Ancyrtal</i>

* This and some other Words in the *Memorial Lines* are more contracted, as *Abimers*.

† *Anno Mundi.*

Voces Chronologicae & Historicae.

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The Construction and Use of the GEOGRAPHICAL WORDS.



O *F* Words consisting of two Parts in the same Character, joyn'd with an Hyphen, the first Part denotes a City, Town, &c. in a Kingdom, Region, or Province denoted by the latter: The Words in Italick Letters signifying Places in Antient Geography; the Words in Roman Letters Places in Modern Geography. Thus *Abdér-thra*. *Abdera* a Town in ancient Thrace. *Aginc-art*. *Agincourt* in Artois.

Words in a Parenthesis denote, that the Place represented by the first Syllable, or Syllables, is one of those represented by the latter, as (*Anteg-lee*) *Antego* one of the *Leeward Islands*, (*Cub-ant*) *Cuba* one of the *Antilles*.

The Letters *N. E. S. W.* following a Word denote the Situation of a Place; as *Antill-luc S.* the *Antille Islands*, South of the *Lucay Isles*; *Madér-barb W.* *Madera Isles*, West of *Barbary*.

The Letters *G S.* denote *Sacred Geography*.

Italicks joyned with an Hyphen denote the Latitude and Longitude of a Place; as *Agrek-oit* the Latitude of *Agra* 28 Deg. the Longitude 73.

Italicks joyn'd with a Comma denote the Proportion of the Kingdom, &c. to Great Britain, as *Germt,ut*. Germany to Great Britain as 3,53 to 1.

Italicks joyned without an Hyphen denote the Distance from London or Jerusalem; as *Pardel sc.* Paris from London about 225 Miles. *Antiochig*, *Antioch* from Jerusalem about 300 Miles.

Syllables joyned with this Mark = denote correspondent Places of Antient and Present Geography; as *Ach* = *livad*; the antient *Achaia* the present *Livadia*.

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